THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,641—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
11th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8000	—	—
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	—	—
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10490
27th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	17th May 1912
Manilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Manilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 402	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 426	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
b Kanzler	3000	Coltzan	16th May 1912.
Praisident	3310	Bremer	26th " "

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Twin screw steamer.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 22nd April, 1912.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
‡ Linga	...	2185	Mon.	13th May	11 a.m. via P. D. & C. M.
* Kola	.....	1205	Thurs.	16th May	9 a.m. C. M.
† Lhasa	...	2184	Friday	17th May	6 a. m. direct.

‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Kola, 1205 tons, on Thursday, 16th May. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2988 tons, on Wednesday, 15th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
10th May, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Caledonien	4130	...Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	...X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	...sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	...X	29th Aug. 1912.
Sydney	4118	...Gary	26th Sept. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 630	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	Bolsito	16th May 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

SUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their service to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras.)

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico.
Singapore,	Hankow,	Panama,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Colon.
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila,	Kobe,	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CHOICE OF A PIANO.

THE choice of a Piano in these days is somewhat difficult of solution as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uniniated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example of the authorities of the Leipzig Conservatorium of music who have given the matter of choice of Pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result, that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director only Bluthner Pianofortes are purchased and nearly one hundred Grands are in constant use. Bluthner Pianos are without doubt the best value in India that has ever been offered to the public. We are Sole Agents for these superb instruments and we offer special facilities for the acquisition of these Pianos by those to whom payment by instalments is more convenient than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection.

We are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for instruments purchased from us, either for Cash Payment or Deferred Payment.

An expert will be sent to examine and report upon any Pianoforte which it may be desired to exchange.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:

BLUTHNER PIANOS,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL'	"SHELL"
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

SPHERICITY AND BALANCE.

IN GOLF BALLS

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.

The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.

DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are

Standard Size (Floating)	Red Spot
Small Size Junior	Green Spot
Small Size Heavy Junior	Black Spot
Bramble or Stud Registered Pattern	

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY Depot: 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS Depot: 188c, Mount Rd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.

Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1-0 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1912, for constructing a MASONRY TOWER with over head cast Iron Water Tank, at Malabar Hill Reservoir.

2. Plans may be seen and Forms of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A. M. Inst. C. E., M. I. M. E.,
Hydraulic Engineer,
Hydraulic Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 8th May, 1912.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 28th February 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUO" FINGE NSS.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. H. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT 9-30 AT 9-30
TO-NIGHT & EVERY NIGHT
KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS
AT MAIDANIA
SEE OUR COLLECTION OF ANIMALS
THE ELEPHANT CYCLIST
LIONS, TIGERS, BEARS, LEOPARDS,
MONKEYS, BULLS & GOATS, ALL
WORKING TOGETHER.
THE JENKINS FAMILY.
ACROBATS
RIDERS, GYMNASTS, CONTORTIONISTS
AND A HOST OF CLOWNS.
DON'T FORGET WE SHOW YOU SOMETHING NEW DAILY.
MATINEES.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 6 P. M.
Children HALF PRICE at MATINEES only.
CIRCUS TICKETS GIVE FREE ADMISSION TO MAIDANIA.
PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Ladies Half Price to Rs. 2 Seats only.
Box of 4 Seats, Rs. 15.
J. W. WALLETT,
Manager.

"MAIDANIA."
We are now approaching our
LAST NIGHTS,
TO-DAY Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform and Children accompanied by their Parents.
FREE ADMISSION.
Great Reductions in Prices at the
"SKATING RINK."
ADMISSION ANNAS 2.
Open 6-30 to 12-0.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P.M.
Chief attraction for the Week.
"HIS COUNTRY BEFORE ALL."

SIR GEORGE AND LADY CLARKE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
MATHERAN LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.
Ladies' singles.
Gentlemen's singles
TOURNAMENT COMMENCES
SATURDAY, 18th May, 1912.
Entries CLOSE
On MONDAY, 13th May, 1912.
C. C. MURISON, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, CHOWPATY.
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE
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OF THE
LANG-HOLLOWAY SEASON,
the scenery and effects have safely arrived.
TO-NIGHT.
MATHESON LANG
AND
Miss HUTIN BRITTON
IN
The special production of the Season
SHAKESPEARES BRIGHTEST, MERRIEST COMEDY,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
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BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT.
MONDAY, MAY 13TH,
SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.
TUESDAY, MAY 14TH,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15TH,
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

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IN
COURT OF JUSTICE.
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RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000
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38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
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Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
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Rs. 50,00,000.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed on balances not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.
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Manager

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Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
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MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.
LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No, 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c, Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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for people who suffer of Dysentery,
at Ossingen near ZURICH
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DR. MED. GELPKE.
Specialist for tropic illnesses.

CEMENT
PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
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THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/-from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try "Jew Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA

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The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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FOR SALE.
8 H. P. DE DION, SINGLE CYLINDER, tonnean body 3 speeds and reverse, Stephney wheel, hood, screen, side and tail lamps, usual tools, etc., in good running order. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply.—
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19, Queen's Road.

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On MONDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as cupboards, single and double iron cots, dressing, washhand and writing tables, iron safes, phonographs, American organ, harmonium, 2 light billiard lamp, fan with battery complete, automatic fan, horse zools.
1 ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co.
1 large Paris-made safe, 62 by 34 by 23 inches.
By order of the Post-Master-General, unserviceable articles such as canvas and drill bags, leather wallets and bags, parcel scales, iron safe, clocks, &c.
At 3 p.m., (S.T.)
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram with waler horse.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 glass fronted brougham.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th May, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Rachael Lodge", Apollo Bunder, next to the Taj Mahal Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, blackwood dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room, sofas and chairs, cabinets, ornaments one sweet-toned cottage piano, Jost fan single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, cloth and gown, cupboards, clocks, carpets, lamps, dressing and washhand tables nearly new oil carpet and China matting, aluminium utensils, &c., &c, the property of Mrs. A. L. Taylor and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
At 2 p.m. (S.T.)
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 grey gelding "cocoa," 14-3, aged 5 years, dam 3-4 Arab, sire "Wainfleet" no nice, trained to saddle, a very good mover, and will make a handsome carriage horse.
1 grey gelding, 14-2, aged 3 1-2 years, dam pure Arab, by Blitz T. B. Sire "Nectar" by "Egerton" etc., will make a fine polo pony or trapper.
Both the above were bred at a famous up-country stud and are sold only because the owner is going home. Both are believed sound.
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On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron brake blocks, rubbish iron, driving and pony wheel tyres, lead scrap, galvanised guard wire, brass wastage, dirty cotton waste, corrugated iron sheets, empty oil casks, and drums wooden frames of fancing, empty paint pots, and varnish tins, empty pinewood boxes, buggy (cabriolet), picks powras, pieces of iron plate chimneys, brass buckles, driver cells, files of sizes, bicycle rubber tyres lanterns, leatherumsacks and buckets, route indicatory, carbon brushes, lampholders and tops, switches, trolly cord, teakwood foot board with iron clamps of electric cars, etc., etc.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th May, 1912.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,50,000
HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
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SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
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Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000
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The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
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The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....$ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON	Do. HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTAU
HARBIN	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HUMBALONG	PENANG	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the minimum amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 365,000
HEAD OFFICE :
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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
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RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000
HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.
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Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.
Banking Business of every description transacted.
Copy of Rules may be had on application.
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Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

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THE BEST WEAR
for India.

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Quarterly	,, 6 0
Monthly	,, 2 0
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SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.
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For Advertisments of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	... ...	Rs. 1-0
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Third Insertion	... ...	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... ...	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... ...	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... ...	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.
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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement
Column ... ... Rs. 1¼ Per Inch.

With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

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Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, MAY 8.] [BOMBAY, MAY 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 3-8		1-16
do. Rentes ...	92 3-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94		1-4
3 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-4	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 7-8	1-8	
do. 2 months' ounce...	28 1-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 1-2	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·46 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·86 3-4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	2 7-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-2	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 7,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 10,90,000 " to Bombay
" 1,30,000 " to Madras
" 19,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 13,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 20,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 6,80,000 " to Madras.
" 40,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 63,60,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier—Fair demand
Futures ... Steady
Manchester ... Firm with a fair demand
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 "
Imports ... 25,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·48—(8
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·31	6·32	6·33	6·32	6·30
—06	—06	—05	—05	—05
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·28	6·27	6·26	6·26	
—05	—05	—05	—05	

New York official noon Call July 11·44; Oct. 11·61.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·96; Oct. 11·72.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 7,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 10,200
" Exports to Great Britain ... .
" Exports to Continent ... 6,000
" Spot Cotton ...11·80—10

Futures—Month of July 11·44—10
Futures—Month of Oct 11·61—07
} Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later partly on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ...11 13-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July ... 11·88—09
Do. do. Oct ... 11·66—07
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

Manchester, May 8.

Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ...8 8 1-2
" " 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds 9lbs ...9 1 1-2
White " 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr ...10 9
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21...71

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi 38
Do. Months—May-June—London—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... 38 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month—May—Sellers. Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... ... No Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month— ...April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...52 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 + 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Buyers
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68 1-4—1-8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 65·3 unchgd
Do. Months—April-June
Do Name of Port—London—Done
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 60—3-8
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-6-3 unchgd—May.-June—Hull—Sellers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4-8 unchgd
May-June—Sellers—Steady
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 80 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 69 1-4+1-4
FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ..9 3—Done
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35-6
" " Mutton Tallow ... 37-3
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet.
ARRIVALS—
"Zamora" and "Montebello".
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 8 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Dull
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 17 2 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments...May
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 5 1-4—3d.
Months of Shipments ...June sellers.
Tone—Easier owing to crop reports more favorable
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 18 9 3-4—1-4d
Months of Shipments ...May-Aug—Sellers
Tone—Dull and easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... May—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Javas Sugar—Unchanged—Practically nothing doing

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [9TH MAY, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Box Sovns...	Rs. 75,000	Durban	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	54	64,244
B B and C I Railway ...	72	84,209

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Bank of Bombay rate has to-day been reduced by 1 per cent the rate now being 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady after yesterday's allotment of Council Bills, rates being unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight bills. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small and Private Bills are not plentiful. Far Eastern rates rather steadier.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 7-32d. 25th May.
Do. do France ...171
Do. do Marks ...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...146 3-4
Shanghai " ...201
Japan " ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 96 15-16 for Cash and 96 7-8 for the Settlement but the reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate to 5 per cent has caused a somewhat steadier feeling and rates close as under.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 97 0 0 to 97 1 0
Settlement ... " 96 15 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday the market for Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 higher both for ready and forward at 27 7-8 and 28 1-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 60 1-2. There has been little change in rates locally to-day and the market closes quiet but steady as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 6
Australian " ... ... " 23 15 6
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... " 70 2 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 70 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American telegrams to-day report a small decline. We have no material change to report in the local market. There is nothing doing in contracts for May delivery. New Crop good Broach opened at Rs. 306-7, and closes steadier as under owing to speculative operations in the bazaar.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and prices are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS:—
Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 281-2 May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat " 283 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... " 281 "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ... " 277 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... " 275 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... " 266 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... " 259 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... " 263 "
Good H. G. Westerns ... " 270 "
Good M. G. Westerns ... " 279 "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ... " 293 "

NEW CROP.
Good M. G. Broach ... ... " 308 Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... " 253 Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—
Opening Tone ... ...Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
6·28	6·29	6·30
—03	—03	—03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-O[illegible]	Oct.-Nov.
6·2[illegible]	6·[illegible]	6·25
—0[illegible]	—03	—03
Nov.-[illegible]	[illegible]-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·24	6·23	6·23
—03	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is firm.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 7 0 B.T.
May ... " 11 15 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is firm.
We Quote:—
Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 8 8 3 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ... " 9 5 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Firm.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 0 0
Mughi ... " 57 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... " 61 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs 11 8 0 B. T.
May ... ... " 12 2 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 48 0 0
Small ... ... " 46 0 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 6 B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 7 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Allahabad Bank	361
Bank of Bombay	1,800
Bank of India	64 1-2
Bombay Merchants Bank ...	10 3-4
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	57

MILLS.

David	436 1-4
Fazulbhai Mill	407 1-2
Kohinoor	770
Maneckji Petit	2,577 1-2
New Great Eastern	230
Standard	1,300

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	155
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	180
Bombay S. N. Co. Ordy	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,430
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Treacher & Co	470
Tata Hydro E P S Co., Ld, Ordy...	610
do do Preference ...	507 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	10,334	bales.
Wheat	42,536	cwts.
Linseed	29,750	"
Rapeseed	7,057	"
Gingellyseed	350	"
Poppyseed	2,401	"
Groundnuts...	2,396	"
Castorseed...	11,102	"
Rice	7,832	"
Myrabollams.	5,901	"
Cottonseed...	4,048	"
Mowraseed...	139	
Gram	8,881	"
Joowar	5,445	"
Maize	Nil	

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Newby Hall s—2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.
Elysia s—30 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 16 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co; 100 tons oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co; 3,850 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 30 bales wool, W N A Graham and Co; 100 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 29 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 252 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 44 bales wool, M Ramjidas.

FOR LONDON.

Elysia s—194 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 325 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 100 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co.
Arabia s—5 bundles canes, D. S. Postwalla; 200 bales hemp, L. Dreyfus and Co; 170 cwts turmeric, R. Jeewandas and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, O. Mathooradas and Co; 611 cwts myrabollams, L. Dreyfus and Co; 192 cwts mother-of-pearl shell M. Jafferbhoy; 2 bales carpet H. G. H. Mohomed and Sons; 15 bales carpet, S. Megji; 1,725 cwts oil cakes, The Jamshed Oil Mills; 19 bales hides, H. A. Oomer and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—1,625 cwts myrabollams, L. Pragjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—3,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 105 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas and Co; 55 bales cottonfly, 60 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.
Newby Hall s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 6,001 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Himalaia s—165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 930 cwts tin scraps, Shaw Wallace and Co; 110 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.
Berbera s—119 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 46 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.
Beckbergen s—1,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Uhenfels s—2,000 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile-de-la-Reunion s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—238 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Mather Pavri and Co.
Geddington Court s—6,026 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 350 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 400 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co; 998 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Reckbergen s—1 bale drapery, E G Fuller.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fitzclarence s—420 bales cottonfly and waste K Visram and Co; 688 cwts linseed, 5,797 cwts groundnuts, 197 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wildenfels s—1,559 cwts flax seeds, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wotan s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co; 500 cwts weedseed, Baner and Krause.
Uhenfels s—1,183 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 20 bales cottonfly, Salomon Bros; 660 bales cotton, Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Koweit s—3,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 4,76[illegible] cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—[illegible]62 cwts gumolibanum, S Manlal and Co; 37 [illegible]wts gumolibanum, the Bombay Commercial Agency.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—600 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Bregenz s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 10 cwts raisins, 30 cwts kismies, 25 cwts jardalvoo, S Canjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—23 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 11 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Wakasa Maru s—836 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru s—184 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 100 cases condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WHITBURN—LAWTON—April 15, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, before Canon H. B. Cogan, by license, Edger James Robert, youngest son of the late Robert Henry Whitburn, of Devoran, Truro, Cornwall, to Edith Mary, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Henry Lawton and Mrs. Lawton.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer due at 6 a. m.
Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton at the Royal Opera House, "Much Ado about Nothing," 9-30 p. m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Karlekar's Circus, at "Maidania," 9-30 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Commerce is a game of skill, which every man cannot play, which few men can play well."—EMERSON.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail Trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail.	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (Via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (Via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail.	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March ....La Ritirata Italiana......Drescher
Valse ....The Pink Lady............Caryll
Selection ....Il Trovatore ....Verdi
Intermezzo ......On the Road to Zaga-Zig ....Finck
Three Dances from Nell Gwyn .... German
No. 1 Country Dance. No. 2 Pastoral Dance. No. 3 Merrymakers Dance
Selection ....The Merry Widow.........Lehar
Valse ....Miramar ....Spontini

THE "HIMALAIA"—Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co. write to say that this vessel is not owned by their firm, nor are they interested in her except as agents for the owners.

A BURGLAR'S SHOES.—A report has been made to the police of the theft of ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 1,195 from the house of Harji Bhaman, a contractor, living at Matunga. The burglar left behind him a pair of new "brahmin" shoes.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. W. Bonner V. P. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day the 10th May 1912.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for L. Marques and South Africa per extra s.s. "Minerio" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Tuesday the 14th instant instead of on the 11th instant as previously notified.

A GENERAL CARGO.—Captain Newby who brought the s.s. "Mohammadi" into port on Tuesday, having completed a voyage calling at the usual Red Sea ports, brought what may be termed a "general" cargo. This included seven camels, twenty-two horses, 150 bullocks, cows and calves, twelve mules and donkeys and about twenty monkeys, trained for tricks. These animals are all superannuated or diseased and their passages have been paid for by the Bania community, whose wish is that they should live the rest of their lives quietly in the local "Pinjrapole." In addition, one of the two pairs of stuffed mermen and mermaids, the property of Mr. Cawasjee Dinshaw of Aden, formed part of the cargo.

HINDU'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, opened an inquest yesterday touching the death of Babaji Luxmon (30), a Hindu ward-boy, employed in St. George's Hospital. The deceased was living in the hospital compound with his family. He went on duty at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, but after roll-call, not feeling well, went back to his room. In the evening the Assistant Surgeon had him removed to hospital. As Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, was unable to assign any cause of death, a "post mortem" examination was made, and the contents of the stomach were sent for chemical analysis. The inquiry was adjourned.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of February and March, 1912. Major Liston I.M.S. Rs. 75; Anonymous through the Commissioner of Police Rs. 62-3-6; Mrs. Acworth Rs. 45; Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati Rs. 21; Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhavanidas Rs. 10; Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani Rs. 5; Mr. Ratilal Tribhowandas Sodha Re. 1; and Mr. Amratlal V. Thaker Re. 1. Powah and sugar from Mr. Devji Gaga, Bhat Bazar; sweets, baked gram and kurmura from Waghesari, Merchants of Parel, and sweets from the following:—Kamatipura Bazar, Messrs. Matra Company, Varsandas Khushal, Kila Lavji and Chhabildas Lakhmidas Bhimji.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL BLIND SCHOOL.—The following contributions towards the school are acknowledged:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 67,794; Bombay Government, being grant-in-aid, Rs. 1,500; Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Rs. 100; fee for the use of the Town Hall, on 16-3-1912, Rs. 50; Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, Rs. 50; Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas, Rs. 25; Mr. Parekh Nabheran Vanechand (Morvi), Rs. 25; Lodge Aryan, Rs. 25; in memory of Bai Bachoobai Dorabji Khandalawalla, Rs. 25; A. B. K., Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, Rs. 21; Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhavanidas, Rs. 20; in memory of Bai Carsetbai Shapurji Jivaji, Rs. 15; Mr Thakar Morarji Manji Lotewalla, Rs. 15; Raj Govad, Maha Mohor, Rs. 15; some Zoroastrian ladies, Rs. 15; in memory of Bai Bachoobai Dorabji Khadalawala Rs. 10; Mr. Dowlatsingh Chimandas Homdev, Rs. 10; Bai Savitagavri, Rs. 10; sums of and under, Rs. 5; Rs. 27: Total Rupees 69,777.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 8th May to 6 a.m., on the 9th May:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total..................	16	11
Same date last year......	37	35

Total mortality for to-day from all causes	100
Same date last year..................	106

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

DELAYS OF THE LAW.

Application to Transfer a Sholapur Case.

AT the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton sitting as Vacation Judges, counsel applied on behalf of an accused for the transfer of a case from the Magistrate's court at Sholapur to the court of a Presidency Magistrate in Bombay.

In stating the facts counsel said a prosecution had been filed in the Sholapur Magistrate's court for cheating, against his client Pepgi Ganeshram, a resident of Bhandara in the Central Provinces. The complainant, in the case, alleged he had sent a hundi of Rs. 200 to one Mahadev Devkaran ordering him when in receipt of the money to send its equivalent in rice. He further alleged that the accused was Devkaran's partner, and that instead of sending the rice, Devkaran went into insolvency. The prosecution had been started in February, counsel added, and no evidence had yet been recorded. His client had already been put to much expense as he had to come to Sholapur all the way from Bhandara with his security.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

THEIR lordships also disposed of an application for revision made on behalf of Mahipat Bhau and ten others against whom sanction to prosecute was granted by the Sessions Judge of Khandesh.

The facts of the case were that Devman Asaram and thirteen others were tried on charges of murder, and conspiracy to murder, one Prasram Thansing, before the Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, after hearing the case, held that it was false, concocted by the applicants who were witnesses in the case. On the application of the accused in that case, the Judge granted sanction to prosecute the present applicants for giving false evidence and for getting up a false case. Against that order, the present application was made. After hearing counsel, their lordships said the sanction, which was granted in purely general terms, seemed to them to be quite inappropriate to the occasion. The Sessions Judge had heard and considered the evidence and had formed a definite opinion as to its value: who then could be in a better position than he to estimate what was false? If he could not form such an estimate, it was clear to their lordships that further enquiry was needed before sanction was granted.

Under the circumstances, their lordships annulled the sanction and directed a further enquiry to be held, after which it was open to the Sessions Judge to grant such sanction as the circumstances of the case demanded.

THE SHOLAPUR BOMB CASE.

THEIR lordships also disposed of a rule obtained on behalf of Damu Sonar and Vrivdovachary, B. Tonpe, who were convicted of giving false evidence, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 50 each.

Counsel stated that the accused were sentenced by the magistrate at Pandharpur for giving false evidence on behalf of the prosecution in the Sholapur bomb case. Against that decision, his clients had appealed. The appeal would ordinarily come before the Sessions Judge of Sholapur, but as that Judge had granted sanction against his clients, and as the original case was also tried by him, he applied for a transfer either to the High Court or to the Sessions Court in Poona.

Their Lordships made the rule absolute, but transferred the case to the court of the Sessions Judge of Bijapur.

HARBOURING A CRIMINAL.

AN appeal from a decision of the Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted Bhujabhai Bhujapa of harbouring an escaped criminal and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment, also came on for hearing yesterday.

Mr. H. Campbell, who appeared for the appellant, said that his client was convicted of harbouring a proclaimed offender, who had escaped from custody. His point was that there was no harbouring within the meaning of the section, even on the facts set out in the judgment, for the harbouring took place at a village of which his client was not a resident.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, observing that the conclusion arrived at by the learned Judge was justified by proved facts.

POLICE COURTS.

DANCING-GIRL'S ORNAMENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chandrabai, a dancing-girl, charged Gajanan Atmaram with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments and clothes valued at Rs. 150.

The complainant alleged that the accused, who was a friend of hers, borrowed some ornaments and clothes valued at Rs. 150 for his sister representing that there was a 'Pooja' at his house. He promised to return the same in a day or two. The accused, not having returned the articles, the complainant made inquiries and ascertained he had pledged the property with a Marwari.

The defence was that the complainant gave the property to the accused to raise money on it and that she accompanied him to the Marwari, with whom the property was pledged.

The Marwari denied that the complainant had accompanied the accused.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 201, or two months' rigorous imprisonment, out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 100 to be paid to the complainant.

THE KUMAR'S JEWELLERY.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Chunilal D. Saraya, Manager of the Specie Bank of India, appeared again to answer the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of bracelets, the property of Kumar Mansur Khachar of Jasdan.

The complainant's pleader said the hearing of the case was fixed for that afternoon to hear counsel's arguments as to whether or not the charge should be framed. The prosecution were unable to go on until they had inspected certain documents. Those documents were not produced in court.

The documents in question were produced late in the afternoon and the Magistrate adjourned the case to Saturday (to-morrow) afternoon.

RASH DRIVING.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Meyers charged Fakier Prema, a coachman, with rash and negligent driving. It was alleged that the accused was driving along Mazagon road on Tuesday evening, and that when near Dongri, Bhima, a Hindu boy, aged eight years, was knocked down, the wheels of the carriage passing over him. The boy was picked up and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where yesterday he succumbed to the injuries. Adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th May.

138. Prizes—Members who have not yet received prizes including spoons, due to them may obtain them at the Corps Head Quarters.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Capt., B. V. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT ROBBED.

Post Peon Disappears with Letters and Rs. 898.

A report has been made to the Bombay Police by the Presidency Postmaster that a postal peon has absconded with cash belonging to Government amounting to Rs. 898, and of some registered letters.

Narayen Tanoo, which is the name of the peon, it is alleged, was entrusted with the money to be paid to several addressees. Fifteen registered letters, one insured cover, and nineteen value-payable parcels were also given to him to be delivered to various addressees in the Fort. The man left on his rounds at 10-30 in the morning, and at 3 o'clock, being then overdue the authorities started enquiries and ascertained that the peon had left some money order forms at Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons saying he would come back and pay the money later on. It was also ascertained that he had delivered some registered letters and V. P. P.'s.

At 6 p.m. the police were informed and they discovered a peon's belt, uniform, and letter bag near the stair case of the Municipal Buildings. These things belonged to Narayen.

In the bag the police found five registered letters (which had been opened), seven sealed covers, eight V. P. P. letters, two receipts (on which Rs. 10-5-0 had been recovered, and twenty three money order forms (undelivered).

Among the opened registered covers was one which contained a letter from Allahabad advising that a hundred-rupee note was enclosed.

Inquiries are in progress.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The rainfall has been limited in north-east India to north-east Assam, and in the Peninsula to the extreme south, but has occurred locally in Central India. On the North-West Frontier the conditions are becoming unsettled. Maymyo and Jagdalpur report half an inch and Kodaikanal an inch and a half of rain.

Forecast:—A few falls in the extreme north, but elsewhere no important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9th OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen; the maximum is, however, still in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in slight defect except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in north Rajputana. Temperature is normal in Sind and in defect generally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in Cutch, north Gujarat and west Central India. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in slight defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Moderate rain has fallen at Cochin and Colombo. Some thunder-storms have occurred in Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan but no precipitation has been reported in these areas. Seas continue rough at Colombo but remain smooth on the Malabar Coast.

Local rain is likely in Malabar. A few thunderstorms are possible in the southern half of the Deccan and Mysore and some dust-storms in Rajputana.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (8th)	88·3	76·5	...	9·90
Jask	95·8	78·3	...	3·33
Muscat (8th)	102·3	85·1	...	7·60
Multan	103·3	79·0	...	8·96
Rawalpindi	96·4	65·9	...	8·87
Lahore	101·4	70·2	...	4·01
Sirsa	101·8	73·5	...	3·74
Ambala	100·5	69·9	...	3·52
Delhi	97·5	78·8	...	5·14
Agra	101·5	76·5	...	4·60
Mainpuri	103·3	71·6	...	3·84
Jhansi	102·5	76·5	...	1·17
Cawnpore	102·7	74·9	...	3·97
Allahabad	103·1	75·0	...	2·38
Jacobabad	110·6	?	...	0·85
Karachi	[illegible]7·5	79·5	...	0·28
Ajmer	99·4	73·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	101·2	74·6	...	2·91
Kotah	109·6	77·6	...	1·01
Bhuj	1[illegible]6·5	75·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·8	80·7	...	0·08
Veraval	85·1	77·9	...	0·00
Rajkot	107·6	72·0	...	0·25
Bhavnagar Para	105·0	79·0	...	0·02
Surat	96·9	79·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	108·6	?		0·26
Deesa	109·8	75·9		0·00
Neemuch	100·9	73·0	...	0·44
Indore	101·6	70·1	...	0·61
Jubbulpore	102·8	71·8	...	6·08
Saugor	100·8	76·6	...	2·78
Hoshangabad	105·6	76·4	...	2·82
Khandwa	106·7	78·1	...	2·01
Akola	108·7	79·6	...	2·53
Amraoti	106·8	79·3	...	3·91
Nagpur	107·1	76·3	...	9·23
Chanda	109·0	79·0	...	4·63
Raipur	104·7	81·6	...	4·19
Bombay	91·0	79·4	...	0·27
Ratnagiri	91·3	79·9	...	0·56
Mormugao	92·0	81·7	...	3·86
Karwar	90·2	82·0	...	4·11
Malegaon	107·4	71·1	...	3·04
Ahmednagar	103·1	70·0	...	2·31
Poona	102·5	71·3	...	2·58
Sholapur	104·8	77·6	...	2·65
Bijapur	103·7	73·3	...	1·60
Belgaum	95·3	65·5	...	4·27
Aurangabad	102·9	78·2	...	3·52
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·4	75·7	...	4·92
Hyderabad	105·3	81·2	...	5·06
Mangalore	92·3	78·3	...	5·05
Calicut	90·8	80·1	0·01	9·03
Cochin	89·7	77·7	0·66	22·48
Colombo	83·5	74·5	0·70	43·53
Masulipatam	[illegible]7·8	81·2	...	7·80
Bellary	106·0	77·8	...	1·34
Cuddapah	106·3	84·6	...	2·80
Madras	96·0	81·5	...	21·89
Bangalore	92·3	70·3	...	4·08
Coimbatore	95·9	78·3	...	5·80
Trichinopoly	98·1	81·3	...	17·98
Negapatam	100·0	80·5	...	50·82

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 9th May, was 29·845 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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AND BLACKHEADS

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Silver " Rs. 16.14 20.10 35.10 39[illegible]
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Gold Watches ... ... Rs. 36.6 50.10 67.8
Silver " ... ... Rs. 15.12 19.2

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What is your trouble? Headaches, toothache, backache, sore throat, earache, strains and bruises are relieved and cured by following the printed directions you'll find on every bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Stop experimenting with remedies you know nothing of—stop running up uselessly large doctor's bills and give this universal pain cure a fair trials

THE COST IS SMALL.

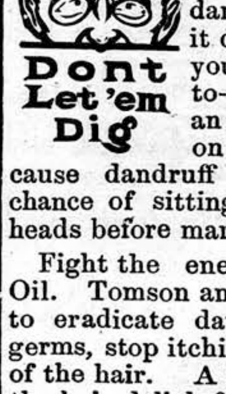
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MAKE BIG BALD SPOTS.

Dandroff, Falling Hair, Itching Scalp and Baldness All Caused By Dandruff Germs.

If you, dear reader, could work as ceaselessly, as persistently and vigorously night and day as doth the little dandruff germ, your vaults would be full to overflowing with yellow gold.



The proverbial little busy bee is a cheap piker alongside of the dandruff germ when it comes to work. If you have dandruff to-day and don't start an energetic warefare on the germs that cause dandruff you have a fine chance of sitting among the bald heads before many years.

Fight the enemy with Kaminia Oil. Tomson and Co., guarantee it to eradicate dandruff destroy the germs, stop itching scalp, and falling of the hair. A finest dressing for the hair delightfully perfumed too. Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Be cautious against imitations and get only Kaminia Oil. At Tomson & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.

Bombay & Poona.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Saranac, 3,355 tons, Captain F. W. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with 6,561 tons bulk oil.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Palinurus, 299 tons, Commander W. Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire which port she left on the 1st May.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Onda, 3409 tons, Captain S. B. Lane, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4179 tons, Captain Finlay will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palamcotta 2,209 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via Coast ports with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 240 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H M S Lawrence...Comdr Harold ...Despatch Vessel
" Dufferin...Comdr Vines ..... B I M
" Dalhousie....Comdr Finnis ..... R I M
" Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern ..... R I M
" Palinsene.....Comdr Taylor.... Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 9.

Baron Fairlie	2323 Foley	K Nixon & Co
Badrie	1613 Fisher	Arab S Co
Chiltonian	2761 Jones	T M & Co
Daylight ship	3593 Anderson	Standard Oil Co
Dwarka	759 Moxon	M M and Co
Fumi Maru	1569 Nishikawa	W & A G & Co
Kuala	260 McLaria	K N & Co
Madura	1273 Logan	M M & Co
Onda	3110 Lane	M M and Co
Pemakota	2309 Stewart	M M & Co
Patrick Stewart	Townsend	I G P Steamer
Putiala	1929 Whytehead	P Gulf—M M & Co
Queen Alexandra	2788 Sadcliffe	W&A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan	2635 McBean	Shah S N Co
Saifi	565 Morin	Arab S N Co
Schonfels	3543 Decker	W & A G & Co
Sutherland	2277 Longstaff	C Muscherjee
Sultan Van Koetei	1118 Liberg	W & A G & Co
Saranac	3355 Gray	
Upada	3382 Hodgson	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sicilia	3218	Manganiai		Genoa	15-5	B Line.
B Konig	317	Hold	Z'bar	10-5	A Strant & Co
C and E City of Glasgow	4179	Finlay		Karachi	10-5	K Nixon and Co
D&E Berbera	2782	Le Marchand		Antwerp	M M & Co
D&E Kanzler	2975	Schapp		Durban	A Strandes & Co
G Mohammadi	1251	Newby		Jeddah	Bo & P S N Co
K Wakasa Maru	3923	Nielson	10-5	N Y Kaisha
N Geddington Court	2495	Gleghorn		Genoa	W & A G & Co
O Fitzclarence	2589	Nenton	Hamberg	J M & Co
O Koweit	2336	Coates	L'pool &c	Arab S Co
P Uhenfels	3563	Erbo	Karachi	10-5	W & A G & Co
Q Islami	2545	Goode	Aden	8-5	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Lindsay	2499	Scotland		Dunkirk	W&A G & Co
2 Elysia	3998	Haig	L'pool	W & A G & Co
3 Wotan	2403	Loreozen	Antwerp	W & A G & Co
4 Ile-de-la Reunion	3014	Moslo	Havre	J M & Co
5 Newby Hall	2839	Parker	L'pool	10-5	K N & Co
6 Himalaia	3152	Shack	Ant'p	11-5	J M & Co
7 Bregenz	2086	Petris	Trieste	16-5	A L S N Co
8 Baltic	2344	Camp	Karachi	J Finlay & Co
9 Beck bergen	2447	Hand	Ant'p	4-5	T M
12419 Arabia	4793	Palmer	London	18-5	P & O Co
16 Drumgeath		Robertson	Cochin	K N & Co
Lhasa	950	Manly		H W V D M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Saranac	Gray	N York, April 18
	R I M S Palmarus	Taylor	Bushire, May 1
	Palamcotta	Cutbush	Durban, April 21

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Dumra	Morrison	Persian Gulf
	Seme	Younger	Rangoon
	Armand Behic	Lafont	Marseilles
	Onda	Lane	Calcutta
	Lawoe	Borne	Persian Gulf

The steamer City of Glasgow, Captain Finlay, for Karachi, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Badrie, for Persian Gulf,
" Wildenfels, for New York, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhar, left Suez on the evening of the 7th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday via Lamu.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Polcevera, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 9th instant.

WEEK'S CROPS AND RAIN.

The following weekly summary of rainfall and crops prospects appears in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Karachi, Kanara, the Karnatak, Cutch and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for cultivation of kharif crops is generally in progress. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kathiawar and Palanpur; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water and water for irrigation are insufficient in many places in the Presidency proper. The fodder-supply is also generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in Kanara, Poona and Belgaum; elsewhere they are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 25 to 59 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 29 to 51 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 31 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 31 to 53 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 50 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue has been granted and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 9 to 10, and of maize 10 1-2 to 10 3-4 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 4th May were 37, 182 in the Panch Mahals and 7,835 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 44,994 in the Panch Mahals. The numbers on test works in Kaira were 1,537 and on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, Kaira, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum 18,076. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 4,667 and on gratuitous relief 3,914.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 10th May.

339. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—
Saturday 11th instant—"C" Coy.
Sunday 12th instant—"D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(2).—TO-DAY:—
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.

(3).—MAY 17th.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.

(4).—MAY 24th.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.

(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.

(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Colaba and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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are in constant use.

The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
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may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 10th May, 1912.

NATIONAL MILITARY SERVICE.

THE question of universal military training crops up periodically and fortunately attracts more attention each time, for every day brings forth converts to the party which would have every man take his share in national defence. The latest contributor to the literature of the subject is Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., a debater of remarkable vigour and ability, and one who commands as much attention in Parliament as he does in the Law Courts also one to whom almost any office in the next Ministry is already open. The gradual pressure of the world forces round us, the lead which has been given us by the oversea Dominions are, he writes, slowly but surely having their inevitable effects and we may look forward to a time in the not far distant future when a political Party may, with more or less general assent, find itself in a position to cement with a system of national training a very bad fissure in the dyke of Imperial defence. What that system will be lies in the lap of the future, but the necessity of some system is more widely recognised to-day than it was even a year ago. The democracy is at present against it, in bulk, but they are reminded that the idea of national Militia has been a practically permanent one in the minds of Englishmen, and in the structure of society, all that remains of that principle now is the power to apply the Militia ballot. The truth is, writes Mr. Smith, that at the very moment the exhaustion of the Continent made the possibility of invasion remote for nearly fifty years, a new industrial and social system was being built upon a regime of thought frankly selfish and unpatriotic in its very essence. The old national Army was based to a great extent upon the country districts. The new aristocracy of industry cared little about national duties and while the manufacturers rejected such doctrines, it was rather hard to expect that their employees would embrace them in despite. It is not asserted that the new democracy is anymore unpatriotic than the old. It is that this particular form of national service is to them a rather startling phenomenon. It is a new idea, and of new ideas, like most other people, they are naturally suspicious.

Yet, if any scheme is to be adopted and is to be a success, it must have the wholehearted support of the democracy, without that it is useless to propound any. Of course the one great objection to universal service is that it would hamper industry. But such is not found to be the case in countries where universal service has been adopted. Norway and Sweden complain very little, while in Switzerland the average number of men taken away from their industrial appointment during their recruit's training is well under three per cent. In many cases it is nearer one per cent., and the number taken for the subsequent annual fortnight is considerably less. It not being necessary that the whole training should take place at the same period of the year there need be no great difficulty in fitting in training time so as to reduce the number of men absent under arms to a percentage so small as to be practically unfelt. It seems on the face of it, remarks Mr. Smith on this subject, rather ridiculous to suppose that industries could not adapt themselves to so small a change when a country like Germany does not find its industrial life seriously affected by vastly longer terms of service with the colours.

So far what is proposed to "cement the very bad fissure in the dyke of Imperial defence," is that all able-bodied youths between the ages of 18 and 21 years shall be liable for four months' continuous training for one year and for the three years following to a fortnight's training in camp. After that period they would pass into a reserve, to be called up on occasions of national necessity up, to the age of thirty. This proposal would give Britain an affective force of a hundred and fifty thousand recruits going up for training every year and over four hundred thousand of first, second and third year men, while the reserve would consist of from six to seven hundred thousand men—something like 125,000 as an increase on the actual establishment of the Territorial force. And what would be another advantage, the men would have received a vastly improved training to that which could be given under existing arrangements. The force would be infinitely more adequate for purposes of Home defence than the Territorial army can ever hope to be. The cost of such change has been variously estimated by the War Office at from under eight millions per annum to over twenty millions, but the National Service League puts the sum at just under four millions. Roughly speaking, however, an army with some real claim to training might be secured for about a million more than the Army trained under the present system. In order to bring about the desired charge it is necessary to enlighten the classes from whom the vast majority of the force would be drawn, and to encourage the movement now on foot with every possible assistance; and following the Australian precedent endeavour to familiarise people with the ideas and facts of military training by extending that training upwards from the schools.

ROCK DEFENCES. THERE are many singular taings in nature that seem both unreasonable and unaccountable, even when we descry some of their uses. Anyone told that bare, hard rocky cliffs even when protected by engineering works cannot resist the assaults of the sea as well as when covered with simple seashells would be in some doubt as to the truth of the statement. But this is just what Dr. Parvu has decided. The small shell-fish, "balani balanoides", have been found to protect the Breton coast that runs from Roscoff to Perros Guirec, so efficaciously that no trace of wear or tear can be seen on that portion of the surface exposed to the waves, although the pressure of the water varies between 3,500 and 35,000 kilos to the square metre. It seems that, distinct and varying in colour, two lines are discernible on the rocks. One marks the extreme height of the tides above which the colour of the rock does not change; below this line it is a uniform grey hue as far as the level of the lowest tides. This grey zone defines the difference between spring and neap tides. It is, in fact, the zone on which the waves play most. The grey coating is not very thick, but is thickest where the sea strikes oftenest. It is formed of tiny shell-fish clad in absolutely invulnerable shells of a tubelike shape, one end of each is fastened to the rock, the other presents a narrow opening to the water. By its irregular thickness the layer of shell absorbs the fury of the sea, and the rocks covered by it do not show any trace of erosion. Strange to say this coat of shell never diverges in the slightest degree from the limits of the tides. It does no harm to the rocks for it does not live at their expense. It simply acts as a preservative to them. No doubt the position suits the wants of the tiny animals themselves or they would not be impelled to select this peculiar residence. We need not suspect them of more benevolent intentions than really animate them.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE. IT is satisfactory to know that the Corporation of Bombay are keeping in mind the necessity of dealing with the smoke nuisance, and those who have the real welfare of the city at heart will find no fault with the decisions arrived at by the Second Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday. In one case there was evidence to prove that in three hours, on three distinct dates, the mill chimney in question emitted dense black smoke for periods ranging from 27 mins. 30 secs. to 30 mins. 30 secs. A more flagrant case than this it would be difficult to find and we are glad to see that the Magistrate marked his appreciation of the grave character of the offence. Bombay is a city of factories, and what would happen, we wonder, if every mill offended in the same way? We are justly proud of our city, which we regard as the first in India, but in this matter of the smoke evil have permitted ourselves to drop behind. We must be forgiven if once more we point to Calcutta, but in that city so rigorously has the matter been taken up that the Bengal Smoke Commission is able to say that the average period of emission of black smoke per hour has decreased almost to the lowest possible minimum. This satisfactory result has been achieved because factory owners and managers were taught that reform was necessary and that the authorities were determined to effect it. It is difficult for the man in the street to realize what the smoke evil is in Bombay for, while in the city itself no undue evidence can be found of it, a trip in the harbour, any time, up to, say, noon will reveal it very clearly. The city, at that time of day, appears to be placed behind a huge dirty glass screen. It is blurred and obscured, and the spectator takes some time to realize that the screen is made of filthy black smoke. It is full time this condition of affairs should be stopped, and we believe we are right in saying that the Corporation will find its keenest supporters in our mill and factory owners, a particularly public-spirited body, if they can persuade them that the reputation of the city for beauty and modernity is in jeopardy.

MIXED MARRIAGES. THE action of the Reichstag in passing a resolution urging the introduction of a Bill to render valid marriages between Europeans and natives in all German protectorates will, we dare say, be the cause of considerable difference of opinion, and it will probably happen that Europeans who have had large experience in tropical countries will express themselves very strongly on the subject. No one will venture to assert that the case for mixed marriages is particularly strong, but we believe there will be a considerable force of opinion to support the resolution. To begin with, it is a notable attempt to strengthen the moral law, and if the resolution is given effect to, we think it will operate largely to prevent many acts of injustice being inflicted upon native women. In presenting this point of view we have no intention to assent to the wisdom of mixed marriages, because we believe—and our belief is based upon our knowledge of the conditions prevailing in this country after two centuries of occupation—they lead to a problem which is well nigh impossible to solve. At the same time, we cannot fail to recognize that some protection must be afforded to native women, and it will be widely accepted that the obligation that will be imposed by the legalizing of such marriages will provide that protection, in that white men will hesitate before they permit the gratification of personal desire to bring them within the reach of a powerful moral censorship.

OUR SERVANTS. IN a simple case that came before the Chief Magistrate on Wednesday, we were brought once more face to face with the domestic servant problem. It is time, we think, that something was done to protect employers, and we suggest that some responsible authority should undertake to prepare a scheme under which all domestic servants will be registered. Employers should be reminded, however, that no scheme, however drastic and official it may be, will work unless they are prepared to co-operate and take the trouble to report the malpractices and misconduct of their servants. In this respect we fear masters display a good deal of apathy, and shrink from incurring the trouble and inconvenience entailed by a visit to the police or a magistrate's court. Every time an offender is "let off" fresh difficulty is added to the problem, and the employer is left in a weaker position than before. The subject is one we commend to earnest public attention, and shall be glad to hear that it is being taken up in earnest.

PLAGUE PREVENTION. THE grave outbreak of plague reported from Hongkong, with which port Bombay and Calcutta are in direct communication, will cause some misgiving in this country. We are quite certain, however, that the Government will see that every possible precaution is taken, and that a minimum amount of risk of Indian conditions being made worse than they are, is permitted. India has had a great battle to fight against the scourge, and in the last two years there have been indications that success is nearly won. We would like to point, in this connection, to a paragraph in the report of the preventive operations undertaken by the Parsi Punchayet—published in our issue of yesterday. Out of the total number of 98 plague deaths recorded at the Towers of Silence, we are told that four were of persons who had been inoculated, and 94 of others who had neglected this precaution. The lesson needs no pressing home, and we trust it will appeal to all. We believe we are right in saying that Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer, will be glad to co-operate, and that he will be happy to receive and comply with any requests for information on the subject.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bengal has finally decided to appoint a strong committee to discuss the Dacca University scheme, but its constitution and the terms of reference are under discussion. The committee, it may be expected, will be a thoroughly representative and expert one and Lord Carmichael's suggestion has received the hearty approval of the Viceroy.

THE P. and O. steamer "Sicilia" arrived in London on the morning of the 8th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the homeward mails of the 4th instant, arrived at Aden at 11-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia" with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, passed Suez at 9 p.m. on Wednesday.

A scheme is on foot to make Calcutta the centre of aviation in the East as well as a motor-racing centre. The promoter of the scheme is Mr. P. L. Bayetto, a representative of a Motor Car Company in Calcutta, and an aviator, who is now in that city, is working out the preliminary details.

DURING the week ending May 7, 509 chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay. These were shipped by the s.s "Delta" to China and of them 95 chests had been previously shut out from s.s. "Devanha." During the same period 40 chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 4 was 811, giving a death-rate of 43·05 per annum per thousand as against 44·91 in the corresponding period of last year, and 50·23 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 53 died from fevers; 105, plague; 43, smallpox; 3, measles; 5, cholera; 2, leprosy; 61, phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 197, affections of the respiratory organs; 64, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 27, still-born; 80, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 34; Brahmin, 24; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 409; Hindu low caste, 94; Musalman, 173; Parsee, 18; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 38; Eurasian, 3; European, 5; Negro-African 1; other and unknown castes 1. The total number of births was 384 as against 337 for the corresponding period of last year, and 327, the average over the past five years.

Numerous prosecutions were instituted against cadets in various Australian States for failing to attend the statutory number of drills, but have broken down on a technicality, as the cases could not be brought until the end of the military year. The authorities will then renew the proceedings.

MR. D. E. WACHA AND RAILWAY FINANCE.

"Miscalculations and Shallow Prejudice."

THE appearance of a small pamphlet containing articles written some years ago on the subject of railway policy in India, followed by several letters to the daily papers, lead the impartial reader to wonder whether it will ever be possible to find Indians of education who can deal with economic problems without displaying obvious bias. The attempt to combine sentiment and finance is not a hopeful basis for a survey of the railway policy of the Indian Government. Yet we find Mr. Wacha deploring the dreadful inroads of British capital which have covered India with a network of railways, immensely alleviated the burden of famine, and enormously increased the trade and prosperity of the country. The horrid fact is that the capital required for this development came from British pockets. We read once more of the terrible drain of the interest sent from India to pay a return on the capital, though why, the interest should be a drain on India whereas the capital is never described as a drain on England, even when a considerable part of the revenue from it is spent in India, it is clearly impossible to explain.

Mr. Wacha seems possessed with three ideas, which he makes the burden of his complaint:—

Firstly, Railways should have been constructed out of Indian capital, even if it had cost 4 or 5 per cent. to raise.

Secondly, Railways have been pushed on by the malign influence of Chambers of Commerce and ignorant officials, when the true interest of the country required irrigation, instead.

Thirdly, Railway accounts being brought in to the annual accounts of India as a whole, the profits or deficits on railways *pro tanto* increase or decrease the annual surplus.

A few words will suffice to show the unreasonableness of all these complaints. We will assume for the sake of argument, though it is highly improbable, that much of the railway capital could have been found in India at higher rates per cent. in interest. Had the Government raised the capital in this manner, nor only would they have been burdened with a great increase in annual charges, thus deferring the date on which the railways as a whole became productive of a surplus revenue, but there is no reason to assume that the capital once invested would have continued to be held in India. On the contrary, it is probable it would have automatically passed to foreign investors who were prepared to find it on easier terms, and the whole transaction would have merely resulted in a heavy increase on interest charges.

Secondly, as to Mr. Wacha's unmeasured abuse of Chambers of Commerce for urging the provision of increased railway communication on Government, it is mere jugglery with facts to pretend that the chief benefits of such communications lie with export traders. India has benefited immeasurably by the security for the distribution of a food supply in times of scarcity and famine which railways confer. Railways create values; and every school boy knows that in many parts of India, before their advent crops would not be gathered in years of abundant harvest as they possessed no value, in the absence of transport facilities. The cry for irrigation in place of railways is absurd. The chief crop grown under irrigation is an export crop. What is the use of increasing production of wheat, for instance, if no railways are available to distribute the crops produced? Mr. Wacha, (p. 57 of his pamphlet), describes the government of the country as in the hands of what he politely describes as ignorant secretaries, who dispose of *nine-tenths* of the work of Government without control from above. Such a statement can only be described as a gross and obvious falsehood; and its publication alone deprives the writer of any claim to consideration as a critic of Government policy. The final complaint, that the annual financial statements in India are obscured by the inclusion of railway receipts and disbursements, is difficult to handle seriously. The Government now have a fine property in their railways, a surplus profit from this source is a natural and welcome addition to the State revenue. Clearly, when the profits are deducted from the whole revenue, the balance is less than it would otherwise be, and similarly, when the railways show a loss (which they have only once done in the last ten or twelve years), the surplus is less by this loss than it would otherwise be. This is mere arithmetic, within the reach of any schoolboy. No attempt is made by the Government of India to conceal the yield or loss from railways each year. No difficulty at all can be found in arriving at the financial position excluding railways, by a mere sum of addition or subtraction. Indeed, Mr. Wacha has shown aptly, in his little calculations, how simple a matter this is. Where then is the grievance? Obviously it is a matter of sentiment; and it is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that all the heat expended in declaiming against these alleged grievances, all the abuse of the owners of railway capital, and all the hard terms applied to Chambers of Commerce, arose merely from the writer's dislike of foreign capital or trade in any form. This is not economics,—it is mere shallow prejudice. Europe and America welcomed English capital for railway construction. No one outside an asylum in the west ever complained that the payment of the interest on this capital was a burden on the country's resources.

It is reserved to the self-styled economic experts of India to discover that the development of a country's resources is a positive evil unless the funds are provided by local moneylenders, even though the latter charge exorbitant terms. We congratulate them on the wonderful discovery!

SCRUTATOR.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the India Office have under consideration proposals to improve both the paper and printing of Indian currency notes.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 19.

ANOTHER terrible calamity. The account of the loss of the "Titanic" is really appalling. With what happiness and security over a thousand passengers set sail in the biggest vessel in the world, to meet with such an unusual accident causing death to so many, and sorrow to thousands of relatives and friends. The City of New York is hushed to-day by the depression caused by the greatest of all sea tragedies, and telegrams from Boston, Philadelphia, and other towns bear witness to the national grief. Men and women who a few days ago were proudly discussing the qualities of the "biggest and finest ship afloat" to-day can only speak of the most awful loss of life in the history of ocean travel. Flags were flying at half-mast in Southampton and women were weeping for the men who went down with the "Titanic." The crew of the "Titanic" was composed almost entirely of Southampton men, and whole streets are in mourning. When the liner was manned for her first voyage there was an eager rush for berths, and the cream of Southampton seafaring men sailed with Captain Smith. Yesterday the first half-pay notes were distributed to the wives and dependants of the crew. To-day women were weeping over the wages of death.

A COMPANION FOR PRINCESS MARY.

It is understood that the Queen, when she returns to London, intends to find a youthful girl companion for Princess Mary. Her Majesty is wont to speak frequently of what she herself missed as a child in having no girl companion of her own age to associate with. She speaks of herself as a "tom-boy," entering joyously into all her brothers' amusements, climbing trees, playing marbles, happy as the days were long in the old gardens of White Lodge, yet missing much in the fact that there were only boys to enjoy it all with. The Queen does not think this is a fitting state of things. Princess Mary shows a great preference for boys' games. She is a first-rate cricketer, an excellent match for her brothers, who she always insists must regard her "as a boy" when she plays. According to the gossips, her Royal Highness would dearly like a game of football also with her brothers.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

Miss Harriet Quimby, an American airwoman, flew across the Channel yesterday from Dover to Hardelot Plage, near Boulogne, being the first lady pilot to accomplish the feat. She left the Dover aerodrome on a Bleriot monoplane at 5-30 a.m., and passing over the town at a good speed and a great height, disappeared in the direction of Calais. Thirty minutes later she was seen over Cape Grisnez, landing safely at Hardelot shortly afterwards. Miss Quimby made an excellent landing. She stated that her trip was splendid in spite of the fog. She rose to a height of 600 metres. Miss Quimby, who has not flown in this country before, was the first woman in America to win a licence as an aviation pilot. She qualified last August. Two months later she made a flight at the Staten Island Fair by moonlight. When flying she wears a knickerbocker uniform of thick, wool-packed satin, made in one piece, including a hood. An ingenious device enables it to be converted into a conventional walking skirt.

IDEAL HOME.

Princess Alexander of Teck, who opened the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia yesterday, is a daughter of the Dutchess of Albany and therefore half a Princess of Holland herself. She is, in fact, Queen Wilhelmina's cousin. Naturally therefore she knows Holland well and her opinion of the Dutch village is of special value. She pronounced it altogether charming and, furthermore, quite wonderfully real. She spoke in Dutch to some of the pretty girls in dainty lace headdresses. She stood on one of the bridges and looked lovingly at the familiar landscape.

"How did you manage to get all the tulips and hyacinths in such perfect condition?" she asked, and was greatly interested—a little amused too—when the president of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce told her they had been covered up from the sun and had had ice packed round their roots. The willow trees growing by the side of the canal caught her eye at once. "They are not artificial trees?" "Oh, no, ma'am," she was told by Mr. Bruckman, the Dutch artist responsible for the planning of the village. "They are planted there." The canals, covered with a kind of chickweed and with the flowers growing on their grassy banks had a look of unmistakable reality. There are even frogs in them to make them more natural still—a hundred and fifty frogs chosen for their musical voices. At night they keep up a perpetual "brek-ek-ek-ex-koax-koax" in true Aristophanes vein. But they are not courtier frogs. They declined to give a concert for the Princess to hear.

THE IDEAL HOUSE.

Beautiful as her Royal Highness declared the village with the tulip fields to be, she would have been even more enchanted if she could have seen it by night. Then the illusion is perfect. In a luminous twilight it is really difficult to persuade oneself that there is any artificiality about it. It is impossible to say where solidity leaves off and painted canvas begins. None who delight in beautiful things and new sensations must miss it. They are certain to return many times. Welcomed by Mr. Wareham Smith, the organiser of the exhibition, and presented with a bouquet by Miss Wareham Smith, the Princess paid her first visit to the ideal house in the centre of Olympia. This took her fancy very much. She insisted upon going into every room. All the little conveniences were noticed and commended and each of her Royal Highness's party agreed that so pretty and so admirably planned a dwelling would be most pleasant to live in. After the Dutch village a visit was paid to the gallery. The rooms of English, French, Dutch, and Belgian decorations and furniture kept the party some time. A peculiar wall-paper with a design of radishes in it caused great amusement, and the post-Impressionist pictures on some of the walls had also some fun poked at them. It was generally admitted that for serviceableness, combined with agreeable appearance, the rooms arranged by British artists and craftsmen would be very hard to beat, though in a slightly more elaborate style the Dutch house won deservedly high praise—especially a dining-room panelled in dull mahogany. The Dutch kitchen, too, is most daintily set out.

Among these delicious little mites, each in its national costume, the Princess seemed as if she would like to spend the rest of the day. They played about quite unconscious of their royal visitor. A little black fellow pushed a tiny truck over the miniature switchback railway. Two of the prettiest little girls, one Scandinavian, the other Russian, seesawed to their hearts' content. A small Roumanian boy in the beautiful dress of the Balkans rode the rocking-horse at break-neck pace. Two exquisite little Chinese toddlers, with shiny black heads and robes of black and gold, rushed about with hoops to the Princess's great delight. Her motherly heart went out to these hundred little mites from all lands. She spoke to a fair haired German tot in German and to a bright-eyed miniature Frenchman in French. Their

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

GREAT SPEECH BY PREMIER.

INCUBUS OF INCREASING ARMAMENTS.

The Lesson of the Weymouth Review.

REASONS WHY BRITISH CONSOLS HAVE DETERIORATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

Mr. Asquith was the principal guest, last evening, at the dinner of the Central Association of Bankers.

Sir Felix Schuster, who presided, referred to the depreciation in consols, and deprecated any artificial measure to meet purely natural causes. All bankers, he said, were unanimous in impressing upon the Premier the importance they all attached to the sinking funds; both old and new and every possible means should be sought to restore a ready market for consols.

In his speech, Mr. Asquith said :—

"I have just come back from witnessing a spectacle to which, I suppose, there has never been a parallel in the history of the world—the great British fleet which is now assembled under the eyes, and in the presence, of the King at Weymouth. There has never been, I believe, in the same space of water such an aggregation of the implements of destruction, and as I went round the fleet and inspected, at close quarters, some of these magnificent, if monstrous, achievements of modern science, the thought could not but occur to me whether the time might not some day arrive—perhaps within the lifetime of some of the younger of those who are sitting at these tables—when this gigantic expenditure would be diverted into more fruitful and fertilising channels, and the Nation would be saved from the incubus which, at present, rests upon some of its best aspirations.

"So far as we are concerned, and so far as the Fleet of Great Britain is concerned, we know it to be, and the world knows it to be, an instrument not of aggression but of defence ; and with the countless, ever-multiplying interests of which we are trustees and guardians, we cannot afford, so long as the world remains in its present temper, to neglect any means of making these interests secure against every danger. The maintenance of the supremacy of our indisputable and invincible supremacy at sea is the first and fundamental condition, not only of the integrity of the British Empire, but of the life of the British people."

Mr. Asquith then proceeded to discuss banking affairs. He expressed his satisfaction that the prosperity and stability of British banking institutions remained unaltered, Deposits at banks, within forty years or less, had risen by between four hundred and five hundred millions. Moreover, banking facilities had enormously increased.

Referring to the fall in consols, Mr. Asquith mentioned two causes, the enlargement of trustee securities and the general demand for higher interest during trade activity. Finally, the fall in consols had taken place markedly during a series of years when Parliament had made provision, at far greater rate than ever before, for the reduction and extinction of debt.

"We may say," Mr. Asquith added, "without undue arrogance or self-complacency, that our position, and our action compare very favourably with those of any European state."

Proceeding to a discussion of the relations between Capital and Labour, Mr. Asquith said there were signs in the industrial sky which ought to warn them against complacent optimism. He said that despite the unexampled prosperity of trade during last year, the relations between Capital, and Labour had rarely been more severely strained.

The recurrence of incidents like the railway and coal strikes made it the duty, not only of the Government, but of the business and banking communities to look beneath the surface and distinguish between money value and the real value of increases, whether in wages or profits, and, above all, to study the economic fabric, not peacemeal but as a whole.

Many of the antitheses which people were accustomed to take for granted as describing irreconcilable interests, such as producer and consumer, employer and employed, turned out, on careful examination, to represent the growing inter-independence of all our own economic interests, and the increasing interrelation of production and exchange all over the world. These were the governing factors of modern trade.

In conclusion, Mr. Asquith invited British bankers to contribute to the solution of the problem of industrial unrest by suggestion and by wise and fruitful experiment.

ROYAL REVIEW.

Magnificent Flight by the Naval Aviators.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Churchill made a cruise to-day at Weymouth in the latest submarine.

The Naval aviators accomplished magnificent flights, while, in the afternoon, before a fog again interfered with the programme, Mr. Grahame-White and the Naval aviators executed further wonderful evolutions.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at a Bankers' dinner last night, said he had just returned from Weymouth where he had been impressed with the might of the spectacle of the warships which were our instrument of defence.

The maintenance of our indisputable and invincible supremacy at sea, said, Mr. Asquith, was a fundamental condition of the integrity of the Empire and the life of the British people.

GERMAN PROTECTORATES.

Notable Movement Regarding Mixed Marriages.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Reichstag has passed a resolution urging the introduction of a Bill to render valid marriages between whites and natives in all German Protectorates.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

ROME, MAY 8.

The Italians have captured the Vali of Rhodes and a number of Turks who were endeavouring to escape in boats.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT.

Gloomy Predictions of Serious Trouble.

RESULT OF FIRST DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

Mr. Hartshorn, the Welsh Miners' Agent, predicts serious trouble as the result of Lord St. Aldwyn's decision as president of the South Wales District Board under the Minimum Wage Bill.

The papers consider that the result, together with the delay of the other boards to reach a decision, testifies to the failure of the Act.

THE P. AND O. TROUBLE.

Sudden Termination of the Dispute.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Company, in reply to a further deputation from the various Seamen's Unions, to-day, reiterated the reasons why they were unable to comply with the demands. They pointed out that the real object of the Unions is the substitution of white seamen for Indian crews, which, they say, is impossible in the tropics. Anyhow, it would mean that the Company would require 12,000 whites, while, if the principle were applied to all British ships 50,000 Indians would be displaced.

LATER.

The Seamen's Unions' demands of the P. and O. included accommodation for European stewards apart from Goanese. There were also various demands with reference to the transfer of men to stations abroad and the non-employment of non-members of the Unions.

The Company's reply declared that lascars were born sailors and had served the Company for seventy years in the most creditable manner. Many instances of their devotion and bravery had been recorded.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The London Committee of the Transport Workers yesterday evening resolved that the question of the proper manning of boats was a more important matter than could be decided by a strike against the P. and O. Therefore, it referred the whole matter to the National Executive.

This action amounts to a termination of the dispute with the P. and O. Company.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Tailors' Strike Spreads to the East End.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Though the strike of West-End tailors is weakening owing to lack of funds, six thousand East-End tailors last night decided to strike immediately.

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons yesterday evening during the Debate on Industrial Unrest, said a searching enquiry by the Government might be necessary.

CHARACTER OF LASCARS.

Indian Seamen Find Champion in Sir John Rees.

LONDON, MAY 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir John D. Rees asked that lascars should be represented at the "Oceana" enquiry. The character of lascars, generally, had been maligned, he said.

Mr. Buxton, replied that it was unsual to provide for the representation of various interests affected by shipping investigations. Presumably, the P. and O. Company's counsel would consider any evidence affecting the crew for which the Company was responsible. If lascars were impugned he thought it would be in the interest of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to assist them to vindicate their character.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Inauspicious Start of the Australians.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The following are the results of cricket matches concluded to-day:—

Notts beat the Australians by six wickets ;

England beat the Rest of England by an innings and 13 runs ;

Yorkshire beat the M. C. C. by two wickets, and

Somerset beat Sussex by six wickets.

THE KAISER'S SPORT.

Fox-hunting to be Introduced into Germany.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The German Emperor has decided to introduce fox-hunting into Germany and has commissioned Bartlett, the huntsman of Earl Fitzwilliam, to form a pack of fox-hounds which will leave to-morrow for Potsdam.

Prince Eitel, the German Emperor's son, will be Master.

FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, MAY 8.

The French reinforcements in Morocco will bring the total of French troops there up to 43,000.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 9.

M. Virstraed, Director of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, is coming to London to participate in the meetings of the International Bankers concerned in the Chinese Loan.

RATE OF DISCOUNT.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The rate of discount is now 3 per cent.

LINKING EAST WITH WEST.

The Trans-Persian Railway Scheme.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' POSITION

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

Reuter learns that during the past few weeks considerable progress has been made in the preliminary work of the Trans-Persian Railway. As the result of a series of conferences of International groups in Paris the statutes of the *Societe D'Etudes* have been formulated.

The *Societe* will comprise Freneh, Russian and British groups, each providing 750,000 francs for the preliminary work. The Council will consist of eight members from each group. It is understood that Sir William Garstin will be Vice-president.

The British group will include representatives of Messrs. Baring and Co., Paris; the Imperial Bank of Persia, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Indian merchants.

LONDON, MAY 9.

M. Raindre, formerly French Ambassador in Japan, has been selected as President of the *Societe D'Etudes*, which has been formed in connection with the trans-Persian Railway.

[A representative of the "Bombay Gazette" called on each of the Bombay Houses mentioned, but beyond the statement, "we knew the meetings were being held" no information was available.]

CHINA AND OPIUM.

Striking Appeal to President and Ministers.

SHANGHAI, MAY 8.

Li-Yuan-Hang, Vice-President, in a long telegram to the vernacular press, calls attention to the action of the Anhui Provincial Assembly and calling on the President and Ministers to urge a revision of the Treaties with a view to the suppression of opium.

Li-Yuan-Hang says that of the three main lines of the anti-opium campaign, namely prohibition of importation, cultivation, and the smoking of opium, the first is by far the most important. Unless they achieved the other two, however, the attainment of the first object was impossible.

Li-Yuan-Hang exhorts the *Tutuks*, or Assemblies of the People, to copy Anhui as each may obtain the cessation of the importation of opium into the interior of China.

THE KHOST REBELS.

Regular Afghan Force will Advance Immediately.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

A Frontier correspondent reports that the Mullahs sent into Khost to exhort the tribesmen to cease their revolt against their lawful sovereign have failed to make any impression upon the Mangals, who declined to listen to them and significantly pointed out that they have several thousand men under arms, and that they have elected a responsible leader to conduct operations.

The same correspondent states that a large force of Afghan regular troops has been concentrated east of Ghazni, and that an advance into the Khost Valley will take place at once. It is not stated, however, whether sufficient transport has been provided. The Ghilzais, as a whole, do not seem to have made common cause with the rebels.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY POLICE

Two Constables Sentenced to Seven Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, MAY 9.

Husain Bux and Akbarali, constables, were sentenced yesterday by Sardar Wazar Singh, Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each for arresting a wayfarer on suspicion and robbing him of notes and cash when conducting him to the Kotwali.

THE SADHU GHOUL.

Sentenced to Imprisonment for One Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 9.

Ganesh Chander Karmakar, the Sadhu who was caught exhuming the newly buried body of a woman, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BENGALI SUSPECTS RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Barh, Patna District, has discharged two Bengali youths who were arrested on suspicion at a shop in Fatua Bazar, on the day the Viceregal special passed that station. The suspects stated that they belonged to a musical party in Alipore and went to Delhi to learn Hindu music. They ran short of funds and had been begging their way home. Nothing incriminating was found when they were searched.

THE CALCUTTA C. I. D.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Police has drawn up a scheme for the reorganisation of the Criminal Investigation Department attached to the Calcutta Police. Nothing is known as to the details of the scheme, but it is generally understood that the staff of the department will be increased.

FIRE IN CHITTAGONG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, MAY 9.

A destructive fire broke out last night at Buxi Bazar causing extensive damage to house property and goods estimated at about three lakhs of rupees of the houses burnt only one was insured.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

DEBATE ON THE RACING BILL.

Official Reply to Sir P. Mehta's Dissent Minute.

LICENSE TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE "GAZETTE".

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 9.

For the first time since its enlargement the Bombay Legislative Council is meeting at Mahableshwar, the extra meeting, prior to the ordinary monsoon meeting at Poona, being necessary in order to pass the Racing Bill before the opening of the next Poona season. In spite of the distance from Bombay, and the awkward journey from Wathar, with its frequent breakdowns of motor-cars on the Ghats, there was a large attendance of both official and non-official members, although, of course, the number scarcely equalled the meetings at Bombay or Poona. The meeting was held in the large room at the west end of Government House, the wide verandah of which gave a magnificent view of the forest-covered hills and deep chasms of the Ghats.

The important business of the meeting was taken first, almost as soon as Sir George Clarke had welcomed the members to his summer residence. His Excellency added that it was probable that, with the inevitable increase of business, it would be necessary to hold the annual meeting at Mahableshwar, a meeting which, he believed, would become popular.

Questions having been disposed of, the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill signified his first appearance, in succession to Mr. W. T. Morison, as a member of the Executive Council, by formally moving the second reading of the Racing Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, who in the absence of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta led the attack against the Bill, at once rose and argued that the Bill would fail in its object unless the essential conditions and restrictions by which the object was to be fulfilled were embodied in it. The remedy might, under the present circumstances, at some future time, prove worse than the evil itself. It was possible that some future Government might consider that book-makers were not such a nuisance after all, and they might allow them to return. They would then be mentioned in the terms of the license and then would be explicitly legalised.

His Excellency shook his head, but the speaker mentioned as justification of his premise that many people, even now, were of opinion that the totalisator conduced more to gambling than did the book-makers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Naoroji Vakil believed it would be well not specifically to legalise totalisators. He did not fear that, under certain circumstances, the conditions of the license might be so modified as to render it nugatory. He was confident that the Government as a Government would always do what was right and proper in the interests of public morality, whatever the opinion of individual members might be.

Case for the Club.

The Hon. Mr. W. S. Symes, in a maiden speech, said that so far as the Bombay course was concerned the honourable member need have no concern regarding the possible return of bookmakers because there would be no room for them in the enclosures.

He was glad certain modification had been made in the Racing Bill. The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. appreciated the manner in which Government finally made their request. The Stewards intended at the commencement that the whole question was one more for reasonable compromise than legislation. They were not opposed to legislation so long as it did not render racing altogether impossible.

He was sorry to observe that the Government arbitrarily laiddown that there should be only thirty days' racing at Bombay and Poona. The Stewards were perfectly willing to meet the Government and restrict the number to that figure if they considered it necessary. They proposed that this matter should be left to the Stewards who would be willing to give the Government an undertaking to that effect. He hoped it would be realised that cutting down the number of days by something like twenty-five per cent. would involve heavy financial loss on the fund.

With regard to the period during which the license should remain in force, he was glad to learn the Government recognized the argument put forward by the Stewards that they were unable to take the responsibility of committing themselves for a longer period, seeing that the conditions were purely experimental. The abolition of bookmakers was another matter, which came under a good deal of discussion by the Stewards. It was their intention, before this legislation came forward, to exclude bookmakers from the Club enclosure. In fact they already had been excluded from the second enclosure, but it was a matter about which they recognised that there was considerable difficulty in preventing outside betting which was not under the control of the Stewards. He had the authority of the Stewards for saying that they would help Government in any way possible to cope with bucketshop betting. He sincerely hoped that legislation in this respect which had proved unsuccessful in other parts of the world would prove successful in the Bombay Presidency. He should have added that the abolition of bookmakers which was intended by the Stewards was to have been achieved by them gradually.

He went on to point out the advantages attaching to racing by the honest livelihood which it afforded to a large number of people and its encouragement to the breeding and importation of horses. He concluded by saying the Bill as presented would be loyally supported by the Stewards and Government would find them ready cordially to co-operate in carrying out the laws which the Bill provided whenever they consulted them.

Sirdar Modi Davar believed that the utmost latitude should be given to Government which had already taken this big and strong lead. There should be no apprehension that Government would recede from its present policy.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola thought the Council would be well advised to accept the Bill as it was. Whatever changes might occur in the Government, it must always be that it would be represented by the ablest men in the ablest service. No Government could overlook the moral effect which would be created upon the Indian people if after passing this legislation they ever ventured to allow bookmakers to return. Further he argued they must await the results of this experimental legislation before they could judge what might reasonably be inserted in a licenses. He warmly supported the Bill.

REPLY TO SIR P. M. MEHTA.

Mr. Hill's Reminiscences.

The Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill said, in replying on the debate :—

I regret very much that the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is absent to-day since, before dealing with two important issues raised by him in his minute of dissent from the report of the Select Committee, and discussed in various speeches, I think, I may be excused if I refer to what may be termed the preamble to one of them. The honourable member apprehends, apparently, that what Your Excellency-in-Council may decide upon now may be undone hereafter, and the reason alleged for the apprehension is that one or two highly-placed officers of the Government, even members of your Excellency's Council, are members of the Western India Turf Club. I prefer not to take the words too seriously since to do so would render it somewhat difficult to characterize the suggestion in strictly parliamentary language. But the suggestion itself is based upon a fallacy which it may be as well here to explode, while the inference to be derived from the suggestion, namely, that because Your Excellency's Councillors know something of the Western India Turf Club, and of racing, they are therefore disqualified from legislating for the removal of abuses which may have crept into racing on this side of India, is one which I hardly expected to find suggested by Sir Pherozeshah.

I recollect very well, some years ago in Poona, listening to a debate in which the honourable member took a very prominent, not to say a leading, part. My honourable friend was denouncing the Government of one of your Excellency's predecessors as pressing through unwarrantable legislation which was unwelcome to the people. And the gist of the honourable member's contention was that the Government were out of touch with the people : that Government officials had neither sympathy with nor understanding of their needs, and that therefore, they were unable to gauge those deeds and were disqualified from legislating wisely for them. Well, the honourable member cannot have it both ways. If the Government, some of whose members have knowledge of, and sympathy with, horse-racing and the Western India Turf Club, are, "ipso facto," disqualified from regulating those concerns, then a Government entirely out of touch with the people is, obviously, the one best qualified to legislate for them. The honourable member can choose which conclusion he will abide by, but I think that even he will find it somewhat difficult to establish both.

No "Heroic Onslaught."

But, as I have said, the suggestion is based upon a fallacy. The Government are not engaged in a heroic onslaught upon the augean stable of vice. On the contrary, divested of rhetoric the situation is simply this: the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club have managed racing on this side of India with not inconsiderable success, and have, within the limits of their power, done their best to check the abuses which usually cling to horse-racing. They, as well as the general public, were desirous of purging racing of some of its worse features and I, being one of those upon whom the stigma of some knowledge of the Western India Turf Club rests, happen to know that even before the Government addressed the Stewards on the subject, the latter were considering the advisability of instituting precisely those two reforms which it is the object of the Bill before the Council to achieve, namely, the reduction in number of the days of racing and reform in the arrangements for betting. But the Stewards were doubtful of their powers to deal with the latter. Whatever, therefore, may have been the misapprehension which existed in the mind of the public when Government first moved in the matter, there is now no longer any possibility of misconception. The object in view is as much the object of the Western India Turf Club as it is of Government and the Stewards have now agreed with the Government to fall in with the methods which your Excellency has proposed for the achivement of the object. There can therefore be no reason to hesitate to adopt the Bill before the Council.

Turning now to the specific points raised by Sir Pherozshah in his minute of dissent, and to the identical amendments to the Bill of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad and the honourable member, I have to point out that the inclusion of the terms of the license within the Bill itself, or even their publication before its issue is most unusual, even if not unprecedented, so far as the former is concerned the honourable member's reference to the Electricity Act is hardly in point. That Act only lays down certain particulars which may appear in the license at the discretion of the Local Government and I need not point out that if there is one Act on the Statute Book which bears less analogy than others to the Racing Bill it is the Electricity Act, and it hardly seems necessary to indicate more particularly why the two have no resemblance to one another. The schedule to that Act talks about "uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance" and things of that sort not, it may be presumed, the kind of matter designed for discussion in a Legislative Council, and it is presumed that Sir Pherozeshah wished to cite it as a precedent showing the desirability of arranging to discuss the terms of the license to be issued under the Bill.

I congratulate my honourable friend, however, on his readiness in quoting it, despite the very short time available to him for the preparation of his minute of dissent because the Electricity Act is, so far as careful search in the legal Department has revealed the fact, practically the only Act in which the legislature lays down even what may be included by an executive Government in a license. It seems, in fact, to be the invariable practice of the legislature when empowering the executive to control by licenses, to leave the terms of the license—so long as they do not traugress the parent law—to the executive to determine, and the licensing of a race-course is, emphatically, a matter for the executive.

License to be Published.

As honourable members are aware, however, we have decided that the license shall be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" so that he who runs may read, and it is hoped that this will satisfy everyone that there is no desire or intention to conceal from honourable members, or the public, the manner in which Government intend to exercise the powers to be conferred on them by this Bill.

I trust in fact that in view of these explanations, and this fact, the honourable members concerned will see that there is no necessity whatever to press their amendments when we came to consider the Bill in detail.

I now come to what Sir Pherozeshah describes as his real objection to the Bill, namely, the fact that it proposes or, at all events, contemplates giving power to the Government to issue a license which may include authorization to perpetrate an Act which is illegal; and the honourable member objects to being a party to any such measure. In the first place I should like to explain that the position which will be established by the passing of the Bill is no worse—indeed, we hold it will be very much better than the position in which the honourable member himself, in common with the rest of the public, has acquiesced for years past. All these years, during which unrestricted betting was possible with bookmakers, both within and without the Western India Turf Club enclosures, it has been open to any one, including Sir Pherozesha, to lay an information and file a complaint under the Prevention of Gambling Act. The difference, after the Bill becomes law, will consist, in fact, that we shall know that no bookmakers are operating within the premises of the Western India Turf Club, and that transactions with totalizators are ready-money transactions, and transactions strictly circumscribed. It is doubtless still open to the objection that those transactions are possibly, technically, illegal, but we claim that it is better to rid the adjuncts of horse-racing of their really objectionable features, than to leave things as they are, even if there is an inevitable appearance of conniving at technical illegality.

I was not really quite clear in my mind as to which course Sir Pherozesha would advocate until notice was received of his, and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad's amendments. I was doubtful whether he wished to oppose the Bill because of this technicality, or formally to legalize totalizators. He evidently favours the latter alternative which in some respects, would be the more attractive course in the eyes of Government also. Such a course does not, however, at the moment, seem to the Government to be required. This, as I have already explained, is not a heroic measure designed to modify profoundly the social life of the Presidency, but an endeavour to mitigate some of the objectionable features which recently have gathered round racing on this side of India.

It is a tentative measure, the first of its kind in India, and as pioneers in the matter Government must prefer not to overload the Bill with detail, or to include in it any matter not absolutely essential to the needs of the moment. That the Bill promises to attain the ends in view has, I think, been recognised by public opinion, and Government have no reason to suppose that public opinion will not be content to give the remedial measure now proposed a fair trial. Since therefore to oppose the Bill would be continued connivance at the greater evils which have subsisted in the past I confidently move that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be read a second time.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor said, he thought it very important that this Bill should be pressed with unanimity. He believed at heart that every member of Council was perfectly agreed as to the Bill's necessity. The chief objection against the Bill appeared to be that it did not give security against possible backsliding of a future Government. That was a point which was rightly raised, but he thought if honourable members would reflect on the genesis of the Bill no such fear need be entertained. The measures now proposed were taken on the sole initiative of the Government. Although it had been open to honourable members to take action on this subject, he had never seen anything which could be regarded as a bill to cope with it. Even the powerful voice of Sir Pherozeshah, who had been zealous in his objections, had not been raised to draw attention to the evils which had existed. No, the other day he read an extract in a newspaper that the Government in this matter had fallen into the hands of a group of non-racing fanatics and that the Bill was the result. Nothing could be farther from the truth. No Government which kept a watch upon the affairs could not be unaware of the great increasing evils connected with racing in Bombay and Poona. He was glad that Sir Ibrahim recognised that the Government introduced the Bill on its own initiative and not in response to any popular demand. However, he had never since he had been in India seen greater unanimity in any subject in that Council, and under those circumstances was it likely or possible that any future Government would want to go back on the attitude and policy which was now being adopted. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtolla had put that point very well when he said that the resolution passed unanimously by that Council must be a powerful check on any backsliding by any future Government, if it were possible for any future Government to desire backsliding, which His Excellency did not believe.

As to the proposal to stop the totalisator, the effect of that would be to stop racing altogether. That, the Government did not desire. There was a large number of people who never betted and who never saw the inside of a racing enclosure. These people were humble people who derived legitimate pleasure in looking at races and His Excellency would be very sorry to deprive these people of that pleasure. They must not forget the other aspects of racing while looking upon what might be described as its dark side. He regarded the totalisator as possessing a distinct advantage. It automatically fixed the odds and thus did away with a certain grave evil which had not been absent from Bombay and Poona. Being a machine it had no interest of its own to serve and no object in enticing people to come and use it. A person who staked on the totalisator did not back his opinion against the opinion of an expert with an infinitely greater knowledge than his own and who moreover has to recover his loses and make his livelihood out of the public. That, it seemed to him, was a difference, and a vital difference, between the two forms of betting. There was also the advantage that the transactions with the totalisators were in cash and no one could get into debt with it. It left itself perfectly open to the regulation, for if it were found by experience that it was tending unduly to encourage gambling, its action might be modified. Thus he thought they might safely say that no one was likely to be ruined by the totalisator, and therefore cases such as those of which Government was aware could not be repeated. These were the reasons which had induced the Government to recognise the use of the totalisator. It was probably for similar reasons that the use of the totalisator had never hitherto been questioned and that the public had acquiesced completely in it.

He welcomed the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Symes because it showed that if there had been a misunderstanding between the Government and the stewards they had been removed and a working understanding had been reached. He also welcomed his promise that the stewards of the Western India Turf Club would help the Government in all measures which might be necessary to put down outside betting. He was sure now they would be able to work harmoniously.

Concluding, His Excellency remarked that with the exception of the United Kingdom racing was regulated by Government in European counties.

The Bill was read a second time, no one voting against.

The Amendments.

The Hon. Mr. Hill moved the amendment that be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette." —This was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad moved an amendment that every license should contain a condition prohibiting bookmakers within the enclosures and other precincts of the racecourse, and should also specify the maximum number of meetings that could be held in a year at the racecourse. He said that if every one were agreed that bookmakers should be abolished, there was no reason why this abolition should not be included in the Bill.

The Governor said this argument seemed a natural one, but the amendment would change the whole character of the Bill and might wreck it.

The amendment was defeated by thirty-one votes against nine.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad proposed another amendment that licenses should specifically authorise the use of totalisators. He pointed out that at present totalisators were illegal under the Gambling Act.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill said they did not want to put anything into the Bill which might have to be taken out afterwards and the amendment was defeated by a large majority.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed into law.

Other Bills Introduced.

The Bills to amend the Land Revenue Code and the District Municipal Act, passed a second reading. The Registration of Charities Bill was sent back to the Select Committee for reconsideration in conjunction with the opinion of officers of Government.

The Hon. Mr. Bhiergri introduced a Bill for the levy of a cess from Musalman landholders in Sind for the promotion of education in that community, and after a series of speeches by Indian members, the Bill was read a first time.

The Council then adjourned.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Harwood League to Begin on June 15th.

The announcement will be welcomed in many quarters that the Western India Football Association have decided to open the Harwood League on June 15th. Entries are being advertised for and will close on June 8th.

We understand that besides the usual military teams, the principal local entries will be Bombay Gymkhana, and the Bombay Athletic Association.

It is said that the officers of the G. I. P. Railway propose to run a team this year, and it is also probable that the M. A. O. Club team of Aligarh, now in Bombay, will enter.

It is somewhat early yet to speak of prospects, but the Gymkhana is said to promise well. There will be available the services of Moir, Thompson, Dawson, Cooper (R. I. M.) Wilmott, Onslow, Barrett, Insell, Hargreaves, Evans, and six or seven new men. Findlay is also in Bombay. Surely promising material.

Nothing is known as to the Commercial Gymkhana and the the Y. M. C. A. Both these will probably be hit by the Bombay A. A., although Mr. Walton, of the Wodehouse Road Club, may be depended on to raise a side if it is humanly possible to do so.

At a meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Committee held last night, Mr. T. D. Parry was elected Honorary Secretary for Football for this season.

AIRBLASTS IN MYSORE MINES.

Special Observatory to be Constructed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 9.

The Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore reports that a special observatory is being constructed at Kolar with seismographs for the purpose of obtaining records of airblasts which were so common and fatal during last year.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGPUR, MAY 9.

A complaint was lodged to-day before Deputy Magistrate against Mr. Campbell, Agent of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Monghyr, on a charge of assaulting a boy, a grandson of the stationmaster of Rangpur. The magistrate issued a summons against the accused.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

CRICKET FOR THE MILLION.

HITTING.

BY

G. L. JESSOP.

(OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND ENGLAND).

To the ordinary spectator the one phase of cricket with which he is never satiated is a long innings put together by means of rapid scoring. A brilliant bowling performance a fine exhibition of fielding, or even a double century compiled by an orthodox batsman does not enthuse to any extent as does a fierce bit of hitting. And, after all, it is only human nature that this should be so. Where a great element of risk exists there also dwells excitement. There is excitement enough, and a bit to spare, when the occasion arises for a fight with the clock. On the one hand you have the bowlers straining every nerve in their efforts to keep the runs down, and on the other you have even the steadiest of batsmen adopting methods foreign to their usual style of play and surprising themselves, as much as the spectators, by the success which their apparent recklessness frequently meets. Even the slowest of batsmen can and do at times score as rapidly as the fiercest of hitters, which makes one wonder why they do not commingle the two elements—the element of caution and the element of dash—to greater effect.

Quite one of the "stockiest" of batsmen with whom I have been connected was W. Troup, who captained Gloucestershire in 1899, and he was a curious mixture of defiance and defence. His usual rate of progression when compiling a century was about thirty runs an hour, irrespective of the excellence of the wicket or of the bowling. And yet at times he forgot himself, and frequently scored twenty runs in two overs by means of hard hitting. When he did let himself go, he could hit the ball as hard as most hitters. He is not alone in this respect, for there are many batsmen of the most orthodox style who could, if they would, considerably increase their rate of run getting.

KENT'S BRILLIANT BATSMEN.

It is a question of taking their courage in their hands and not being discouraged in the face of a few failures. Very frequently a rapidly-hit fifty wins a match, where a less enterprising innings fails by reason of the lesser disturbance of the bowling. It is not so very many years ago that hitting was discouraged in at least one great public school, but now wiser means prevail. Indiscriminate hitting and recklessness is as much to be deprecated as is the barndoor style of cricket although even the former unscientific methods are preferable to the latter. One may lose more matches by recklessness but it is questionable whether one wins more through over-caution ; and after all one's purpose in playing a cricket match is not to draw it. No county has infused more life into cricket in the last decade than has Kent by means of the brightness of their play. Few teams have been richer in "forcing" batsmen, and with so many on the side when one failed there were one or two others to fall back upon. Their cricket never descended to a dull stage, even when they lost a match they lost it gloriously. And after all many a defeat shows more merit than many a win. If there has been any doubt as to the value of hitting, the example of Hutchings, Mason, Arthur Day, Seymour, and Hooman should do something to dispel it.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO HITTERS.

The new agreement whereby a hit over the ropes now counts six runs instead of four has not as yet made any very appreciable difference in the results of matches, but anyway it is a step in the right direction, i.e., the encouragement of hitting. Formerly, unless the ball went out of the ground, no sixer was allowed, and we then had the absurdity of a medium hit at Taunton counting more runs than the biggest of hits at the Oval or Leeds. In Australia a hit over the ropes produced five runs, which so far from being a reward to the hitter was a distinct disadvantage as he thereby lost the bowling. A big hit puts a batsman on good terms with himself, and provided he does not give way to recklessness the chances are that one or two more boundaries may come from the same over. Possibly the bowler on the other hand may have been glad to get a chance of bowling at the other batsman, even at the cost of those five runs. Yes, distinctly, the fiver was not of advantage to the batsman. Hard hitting does not necessarily mean sending the ball great distances at all, even through the air, though this seems to be the general impression when such a subject is discussed. An occasional big hit does not convert a steady batsman into a hitter. If there were such things as hitting competitions run on the same lines as driving in golf, we should have some rather surprising results. Height, or as it is termed "carry" in golfing parlance is not of the same value as regards distance as is the low skimming drive, which seems to add to its pace as it touches the ground.

A CAUSE OF IRRITATION.

Nothing more resembles these "skimmers" than the "on drives" of Charles Fry, and, personally, I question whether we have any batsman at the moment who, under similar conditions, could send a cricket ball further than the old Sussex captain. The great value of hitting hard is, of course, that once the ball gets past the fieldman a boundary is certain to accrue. Just so clever a shot may have been made by a batsman of another stamp but lacking force, consequently either the ball is cleverly fielded or at most only produces one or two runs. As a matter of curiosity, it may interest some of my readers to analyse some of the big innings which may occur in the present season. See how many times a four instead of a two should have been scored and then estimate what effect this may have had on the result of the game. Nothing tends to breed irritation quicker among spectators than to see the bad ball played with just as much caution as the really good one. We have too many batsmen at the pre-

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sent time who never attempt to make a stroke off a straight ball, and it is no exaggeration to say that even a straight full pitch or long hop would be cautiously patted for a run or two instead of being hit to the boundary. It may be that the institution of two days' matches in first-class cricket will impress upon county authorities the improvement in the rate of scoring of those players or their gradual dropping out. A first-class batsman should be able to adapt himself to circumstances, if he is worthy of that appellation. It does not necessarily follow that inclusion in a county match makes a player a first-class cricketer in reality. Hardly that.

THE VALUE OF A LIGHT BAT.

One would naturally think that the heavier the bat the further the ball ought to go, and this might be so if one could employ the same quickness with the heavy as with the lightish bat. For years Albert Trott used a bat well over three pounds in weight, and with it he certainly produced some extraordinary drives, but whether on the whole his batting was improved by it I am somewhat doubtful. Too heavy a bat must prejudice one's timing, and unless one is endowed with the wrists of a Hercules, any stroke in the nature of "cutting" must end in failure. Brute force is of secondary consideration in hard hitting—timing is everything. In every bat there is, or ought to be, a certain part from which the ball goes with perfect resilience which in cricket colloquialism is termed the "meaty" part. After being in use for some time, as a result of the ball so often being hit around this spot, the bat becomes a trifle hollowed out and it is then that it arrives at its perfection. A good bat is everything to a hitter, for without one every ball he lofts, unless the ground be small, is more than likely to give the outfields a chance. But with a bat in which one has the greatest confidence, the hitter has the feeling that if he hits the ball cleanly, whether it is in the air or not, the spectators will do the fielding.

OUR LACK OF ENTERPRISE.

Nowadays one reads very seldom of exceptional hitting performances, such as one was wont to do in the days of such giants as Thornton, Bonnor, and Lyons, but occasionally an instance or two crops up. Of the younger generation the performances of Kenneth Hutchings can well bear comparison with any of those of a bygone day. Still on the whole modern-day cricket does lack enterprise. When one remembers such fine bowlers as Peate, Peel, Lohmann, Alfred Shaw, and many others, it cannot be said that it is the super-excellence of the bowlers of to-day which is responsible for the dearth of hitters pure and simple. Indeed, it is difficult to account for, rack one's brains as one may. One thing is certain, there is a hearty welcome awaiting embryo Bonnors, and the sooner they arrive the better.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

On relief by Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, the services of Mr. T. B. Robertson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department for employment as Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, vice Mr. G. McC. Harrison.

Herr Ernst Neuenhofer is appointed Acting Consul for Germany at Karachi.

Lieutenant J. de la H. Gordon will act as Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, in addition to his own duties, vice Major E. O'Brien transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension for one year of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I. C. S., Assistant Collector on Special duty at Bijapur is appointed to be an additional District Magistrate for a period of six months.

Sanction is accorded to the Coroner of Bombay to appoint, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, B. A. (Cantab), to act for him as his deputy in the holding of inquests.

Mr. J. I. Murray, is appointed to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, during the absence from Karachi, of Mr. W. U. Nicholas.

Captain F. Dobson, R. I. M., will act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Captain W. Lumsden, C. V. O., R. N.

Major Francis David Topham V. D., M. & S. M. Ry. Volunteer is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, I. C. S., Acting Collector of East Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 17th May 1912.

Mr. H. Crawford, First Assistant Collector of Customs in the Bombay local cadre, is transferred from Bombay to Karachi in place of Mr. A. E. Boyd who is proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. F. Elton will act as Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers vice Mr. D. R. MacIntosh. Mr. C. Walke will act as First Inspector vice Mr. E. F. Elton.

Kumar Shri Bharatsinhji Raisinhji will be a Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Major P. N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, is appointed sub-divisional Magistrate of the Poona Cantonment.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I. C. S., First Class Magistrate in the Thana District, is invested with the powers of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate to be exercised in the sub-division consisting of Bassein and Dahanu Talukas.

Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, Assistant Engineer is transferred from the Jamrao Canal District to the office of Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, with effect from the 15th May 1912.

Captain B. R. Reilly is appointed a Trustee of the Port of Aden vice Major J. K. Condon.

Mr. W. E. L. Murray will act as a Trustee of the Port of Aden during the absence of Mr. T. M. F. Major.

BOMBAY ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," May 9).

A temporary appointment of Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge for a period of six months with effect from the 30th May 1912, has been made and Mr. Dattatraya Trimbak Chaubal is appointed to hold it and to do duty as Second Class Joint Subordinate Judge, Karad, pending further orders.

Mr. S. S. Koimatur, Acting Huzur Deputy Collector in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Narayan Balkrishna Majumdar will be First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, vice Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani retiring.

Mr. Bhailal Narandas, Japtidar of Mehlol, is appointed to act as Thandar of Jambughoda during Mr. Godad Lavji's absence on combined leave for two years.

On relief by Mr. Rangildas Girdharlal Mehta, Mr. Hari Vishnu Date is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Matar vice Mr. Dattatraya Moreshwar Randive on deputation.

Mr. Purushottam Pundalik Parasnis, residing at Supa, is appointed, with effect from the 13th May 1912, to be a Village Munsif for the village of Supa in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District.

Mr. Tribhuvandas Harivallabhdas Parekh, residing at Viramgam, is appointed, with effect from the 13th May 1912, to be a Conciliator within the limits of the Viramgam Taluka in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr. Lallubhai Vallabhram, resigned.

Mr. Vinayak Jadhavrao Kulkarni is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Islampur in the Satara District for a period of five years vice Mr. Krishnaji Lakshman Desai, deceased.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.)

faces lit up when they heard the tongues to which they are accustomed. A tiny Far-Easter the Princess conquered with a smile. He began to chatter to her in baby Japanese. She stroked his shiny black hair and they were friends at once. A small Cingalee, by the way, one of the most exotic little beings in the Virol nursery, astonishes people by talking fluent English. She has lived all her life at an English seaport, it appears.

Another charming feature at the Ideal of Home Exhibition is the display of dinner-table decorations organised by Princess Alexander of Teck in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital. The table designed by Princess Alexander herself is intended to exemplify a beautiful effect produced at a small cost, and delightfully dainty it is. The tall candelabra and large flower-holders—these supported by little Cupids—are wonderful, but quite inexpensive reproductions of old Dresden designs in faint pink and mauve colourings; the flowers, tall irises, the perfectly plain candle-shades, and the sweets are all delicate mauve-tinted, and the note of fine simplicity is sustained through the whole scheme. A wealth of lovely pink rambler roses graces the Duchess of Northumberland's table, the centrepiece being a small rambler rose-bush raised on its own "standard," and at the base are more blossoms with their own foliage, and four smaller bushes are disposed about the table. Butterflies hover over the flowers and poise on some of the rose-painted candle-shades, the plates are of vivid green porcelain with rose-embroidered d'oyleys, and in each finger-bowl floats a single pink blossom. A most interesting table is Lady Sackville's for the plates are part of the famous Sackville collection of quaint old French "aeronautic" plates, dating from 1762 to 1819, each showing the design of a primitive balloon, and several commemorating a special event in aeronautic history, while the two-pronged forks and small silver knives with tortoiseshell handles are family heirlooms handed down from the time of Charles II. The flowers are red carnations, laid singly among trails of smilax, and the candle-shades look as though they must have come from China, for they show Chinese figures and lettering in red, blue, and gold on a dark blue ground, but were really made by ladies in London from Lady Sackville's own design. A delightful little table is Lady Arthur Hill's, with Georgian silver candle-sticks, exquisite old Leeds pierced china, old greenhandled silver knives, plain mauve candle-shades, and a wealth of delicate mauve and purple iris. The Hon. Frances Wolseley's table shows a most elaborate model of a garden, with terraces, pergolas, fountains with tiny live goldfish swimming in the minature basin, summer-houses with classic pillars, a sundial, and Lilliputian flowers and shrubs galore. The Duchess of Rutland displays an equally wonderful hunting scene, Lady Bessborough's is decked with faint mauve and pink tulips, Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild's has a wealth of delicate orchids massed in the centre, Mrs. Bland-Sutton's is laden with gorgeous Assyrian silver, and Lady Darnley's presents a delightful Japanese garden scene, lighted by soft-glowing lanterns.

WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND.

Miss Emily Gibson from New Zealand writes: —"A New Zealand girl will tell a new-comer with an air of superiority that 'we have had the franchise here for years.' If asked in what way it has been used to raise her less fortunate sisters, only about one in a hundred can answer, excepting, perhaps, with reference to temperance. As a matter of fact we have walked where we should have galloped, we have been, and are content to go, tandem, with the male animal always in the lead when we should have gone abreast; so that to-day, after nineteen years of opportunity, every important position in the Dominion is still held by men—even those regulating and superintending spheres of action generally regarded as essentially feminine. In this, I think, it will generally be admitted we have fallen behind many of those countries where women are not yet enfranchised. "Progressive Englishwomen envy us the power the vote has placed in our hands, but when they visit New Zealand naturally expecting to see women on all the public boards and committees, and find that in the Auckland district, for instance, the women thus honoured may be counted on the fingers of one hand, they feel a little puzzled. A lady school inspector has not yet been heard of in the Dominion. That would be quite too much to expect, seeing that she is not allowed to be a head teacher, except of little schools away in the backblocks, where life is hardly worth living, and for which made teachers will not apply. They are not even considered eligible to fill the position of first or second assistant in the big town schools. "In the matter of the inspection of factories, also, from a woman's point of view, we have fallen very far behind other countries. It is true that the male inspectors carry out their duties most efficiently. That is beyond question. Nevertheless, every one knows what an important matter it is that there should be female inspection in all factories where female labour is employed. Here in New Zealand there is not a single famale factory inspector employed solely as such. . . . As I have said after nineteen years of opportunity, charitable aid boards, municipal councils. etc., are almost entirely staffed by men, and the lady inspector of hospitals is almost the only woman in a really prominent public position. This is, of course, entirely owing to woman's own apathy, and will continue until they wake up and demand recognition as individuals.

DO MEN "GOSSIP"?

In spite of any and every assertion to the contrary, man it is, and not woman, with whom three-fourths of the current supply of gossip originates. Nay, I am inclined to think that three-fourths is an unduly moderate estimate; nine-tenths or ninety-nine hundredths would probably be nearer the mark. Man is the collective (as opposed to the sequestered), the sociable, talkative animal; the person who cannot sit quietly at home, who is really unhappy unless he can gather in numbers and chatter. What does he do but gossip when he assembles together in clubs? What does he do but gossip when he lounges at bars with his mates?

There are, of course, interludes in the flow of personalities for the discussion of politics and betting; but, on the whole, one gathers that, where man habitually meets with man, the conversation is of the stamp which we are accustomed to call by the name of gossip, and that all places where men chat sociably together are hotbeds of slander and scandal. And if it be true—as I have heard—that it is (or was) a rule in the Army that a woman's name should not be mentioned at mess, it shows that in the Army, at least, the fact has been frankly recognised and a praiseworthy attempt made to curb an unfortunate masculine tendency. Fancy an assemblage of women having to impose upon themselves a self-denying ordinance with regard to the mention of man during meals! Such an ordinance for women is unthinkable—because so completely unnecessary.

A singular incident occurred at Tottenham Children's Court. A boy answered to a summons, which alleged that he fired a gun to the danger of the inhabitants, and pleaded guilty. When the case was nearly over it was found that he was not the right defendant, having been summoned for an entirely different offence. The actual offender was outside.

TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

South African Indians' Grievances Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 9.

The Provincial Conference resumed its sitting to-day at Kumbakonam when a resolution was passed on the Royal Visit to India expressing thankfulness and joy at the excellent result accruing therefrom. Resolutions were also passed placing on record the great loss sustained by the country by the deaths of Diwan Bahadur Raghunath Rao and the Hon. Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer.

Mr. T. R. Rangachariar moved a resolution on the subject of village panchayets urging the Government to constitute village panchayets without further delay on the lines suggested by the Decentralisation Commission. The resolution being duly seconded was carried.

Mr. C. P. Ramasawmy Iyer, in an eloquent speech, moved that the Conference regarded with increasing anxiety the continued ill-treatment of Indians resident in the various provinces of the South African Union and again urged on the Government of India the necessity of prompt action for putting an end to what had become a grave scandal. He pointed out it was necessary that the facts of the situation should be kept constantly before the public. Even in regard to so-called free Indians in the South African Colonies they were denied the ordinary rights of citizenship and were not allowed to hold any land in freehold or to use even public trams or highways. In spite of the promise of Lord Milner a new Immigration Bill threatened to perpetuate the racial bar between the Asiatic and European and involved the moral degradation of the former. The English Government were naturally averse to interfering with the affairs of a self-governing colony. But under the guise of self-government large bodies of men could not be denied the ordinary privileges of citizenship. Indians did not want unrestricted immigration, but merely protested against unfair treatment on the ground of nationality, pure and simple.

Mr. G. A. Natesan, seconding the resolution, said the recent action of the Government of India in stopping indentured emigration would not end the trouble. Neither would the proposed action of the Transvaal Legislature in the matter result in their obtaining relief. He doubted very much if the Transvaal Legislature would in any way be able to satisfactorily amend the law as it now stood. Various combinations of circumstances were militating against poor Indians, and if Indians were to win a battle, it was necessary they should have at their back the support of the entire country. The support that Southern India could give in the matter was of more than ordinary value because it was Southern India that was the principal recruiting ground for labour in South Africa.

The proposition being supported was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. V. V. Jogiah Pantulu, Berhampore, moved that:—This Conference is emphatically of opinion that the indenture system of recruiting labour in India or the British colonies has resulted in untold misery and suffering to the labourers, and is as injurious to the self-respect to the Indian people as it is opposed to the British sense of freedom. It regrets that the Government of India have not accepted the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale proposing the entire abolition of the system and trusts that the Government will take immediate steps to put an end to an evil which has provoked universal indignation in the country."

This was seconded by K. Sreenivasa Iyengar, and being supported was carried.

Mr. P. Venkateswaralu moved that recommendation No. 64 of the Decentralisation Commission regarding the separation of the public service into upper and lower grades cannot with advantage to the public service be carried out if the dividing line was placed below Rs. 100, and that in the selection of candidates for employment a system of competitive examination should be introduced.

Messrs. A. S Krishna Rao and N. A. V. Soma Sundram Pillay seconded and supported the resolution which was carried.

THH GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Calcutta Statement Officially Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The statement in a section of the Calcutta Press that the new Government of India Bill will preclude the Governor of Bengal from acting as Viceroy is incorrect. Section 50 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 provides that the Governors of Madras and Bombay, whoever is senior, will act for the Viceroy, and as the new Governor of Bengal is being given under the Bill now before the Commons the same rights and privileges as those exercised by his brother Governors, he will have equal claim to the acting Viceroyalty if he is any senior to the others. It may be stated that Section 50 has not been repealed, but the words "The Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" have been omitted. As a warrant of precedence the senior of the three will rank above his juniors.

MADRAS, MAY 9.

With reference to the denial to the Governor of Bengal of the chance of acting as Viceroy when occasion arises, and the *Empire's* comment thereon, the *Madras Mail* says:" We are delighted to have the privilege of drying the tears of Calcutta, but in all courtesy we would venture to suggest that the habit of dissolving into tears over largely fanciful hardships and slights is not altogether fitting to the dignity of the chief city in India."

AN ASSAM CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHILLONG, MAY 9.

At the representative conference of tea planters and Indians held on the 6th and 7th instant the improvement of communication was the chief subject discussed. It was decided that for the present fifteen lakhs should be allotted to be spread over the next three years, the question of any further grant to be considered hereafter.

Devolution to, and the co-operation of, local boards were considered essential. The features of the scheme accepted, the decision as to the selection of works, and their order of emergency were left to the local authorities. The question of light railways was also fully discussed, and a representation to the Government of India, in view of the special need of Assam, was decided upon.

As regards the question of sugar cultivation in Lower Assam it was decided to await the result of experiments, it being stipulated that a selection of a site for the experiments should be made with due regard to the interests of tea gardens.

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

A Shrinkage of Four Crores in Five Weeks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

The weekly abstract of accounts of the Paper Currency Department was issued this afternoon, a day earlier than was expected. In the silver market the holding of silver coin is expected to be again down, the shrinkage being three-quarters of a crore. This gives a percentage of 19·9 to the gross paper circulation, the figures being 11 crores 49 lakhs of coin against 47 crores 66 lakhs, the total note circulation on March 31, Silver coin totalled 15 crores 49 lakhs, the shrinkage having therefore been four crores in the last five weeks. During the same period of five weeks the holding of sovereigns in the Department has remained practically stationary at an equivalent of about 23 1-2 crores.

RACING ACCIDENT.

Serious Accident to Mr. T. G. Evers of Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

Mr. T.G. Evers, a crack gentleman jockey of Calcutta, was severely injured by a fall at Darjeeling Races to-day.

[Mr. Evers has for many years been exceedingly well known in Calcutta in social and sporting circles, no less than in the trade in which he is engaged. He has secured a reputation as a capable and fearless "G. R." over the flat as well as across country, and the regret at his accident will be widespread.]

A BROKEN BAIL BOND.

Calcutta Pressman's Awkward Experience.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

At the High Court, this afternoon, Mr. Justice Holmwood and Mr. Justice Imam disposed of the Rule issued on behalf of Mr. H. V. Grutzmatcher, an employee of the *Empire* newspaper against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate directing him to pay Rs. 500, being half the amount for which he stood surety for Weber, the accused in the Ceylon extradition case.

Sometime ago a Magistrate in Ceylon issued a warrant against Weber on a charge of cheating. Weber was then in Calcutta and the warrant came here. He was arrested and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who released him on bail, Mr. Grutzmacher standing surely. Weber then went to Arrah and nothing was heard of him. Meantime the matter was decided against Weber, who was directed to be extradited. Mr. Grutzmacher was asked to produce Weber which he could not do and so he was ordered to pay Rs. 500.

Their Lordships held that Mr. Grutzmacher did his best to produce Weber in court and the Magistrate's order was set aside.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Captain Clifford, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been selected as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, in succession to Captain MacGregor, Gordon Highlanders.

Captain Stewart, Middlesex Regiment, is appointed Adjutant, of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

Major W. A. Stokes, R. E.. is appointed State Engineer, Bikanir,

Lieutenant Bryant, 26th Mountain Battery, is appointed to the Ordnance Department, from 1st April.

Major A. W. Knox, 58th Rifles, has been selected as second-in-command of that Regiment.

Col. E. P. Mainwaring, General List Infantry, Bengal, is admitted to Colonel's allowances.

Major-General Watkins has assumed command of the Peshawar Division vice Lieut. General Sir J, Nixon vacated,

WEEK'S PLAGUE FIGURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

During the week ending the 4th of May the total plague mortality stood at 6,418 against 5,413 cases. The provincial figures are:—Bombay Presidency 271; Madras 10; Bombay 105; Bihar 1,004; United Provinces 1,544; the Punjab 2,194; Burma 17; the Central Provinces 70; Mysore 6; Rajputana 72; Central India 29 and Kashmir 32.

Delhi City shows a clean bill.

INDIAN COMPANY FIASCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 9.

The Northern India Feeder Railways Company has gone into voluntary liquidation without the company being floated. It had obtained a concession from the Government to construct a feeder of the North Western Railway and was purely as Indian undertaking. The shareholders will be paid in full, the loss being borne entirely by Messrs. Rocharam and Sons, Abbottabad, Managing Directors.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

......	For week ending 26th April 1912.	Total from 1st to 26th April 1912.	For week ending 26th April 1911.	Total from 1st to 26th April 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	24	99	23	89
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	29	104	28	99
Vessels transported	13	64	15	66
Vessels attended to	...	5	...	4
Vessels warped	1	6	...	5

IT is expected that Dr. Sempson, of the Indian Meteorological Department, who has been attached to Captain Scott's Antarctic Expedition will return to duty at Simla in August.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

A Hindu boy, aged about 16, committed suicide at Bangalore recently by hanging, for no apparent motive.

The Madras Government have by special Act brought rickshas within the operation of the Hackney Carriage Act.

The powers vested in the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases Act by Government are revoked.

The death is reported of Mrs. Steele, the mother of Mr. F. A. Steele, of the Mysore P. W. D. The deceased was in her 78th year and succumbed to pneumonia.

An attempt is likely to be made at Bapatla (S. India), to make some of the criminal tribes agriculturists. The Government have been ascertaining what land can be obtained for that purpose.

A party of twelve Nagpur students were boating on the Ganges at Allahabad when the boat was upset and all fell into the water. Eleven were saved, but one student was drowned.

The fourteenth Madras Social Conference opened yesterday at Kumbakonam. Mr. Justice Sadashiv Iyer presided and gave a lengthy address on subjects connected with the Hindu religion.

The question of a hill station for the summer quarters of the Government of Bihar and Orissa is still undecided. An examination of possible sites is taking place and the hills in Mohurbhanj are being explored.

The rifle competition for the Empire Day "Daily Mail" Cup will be fired for on the 24th of May, by the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. About 50 members of the Corps will take part in the contest and the eight best scores will be forwarded.

The Rev. Father Meyer, Administrator of St. Mary's Cathedral, Georgetown, left Madras yesterday for Europe on a year's leave. He has spent practically the whole of his fourteen years' residence in india in Madras.

Calling by post in Madras has been criticised as a device of the lethargic to save time and trouble; but they go one better in the European settlement in Bangkok, where a departing member bids farewell by inserting a P. P. C. card in the local newspaper.

The engagement is announced of Miss Kathleen Frances Mary Wait, eldest daughter of Mrs. Wait, of Ootacamund, and of the Rew. H. L. Wait, formerly Railway Chaplain in the Madras Presidency, to the Rev. Christopher Breay, Senior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment.

An unfortunate accident occurred last week, to Mr. H. C. Streatfield, Commissioner in Behar, at a pigstick at Ottur. His pony put her foot in a hole, sent her rider flying, the fallen spear, as they too often do, turned and went clean through the unfortunate pony, which had to be destroyed.

The President, Bombay Medical Union, has written to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, expressing the satisfaction of the Union at the two recent nominations by Government of local medical men to the chairs of Medical Jurisprudence and Biology at the Grant Medical College.

The authorities of the University of Melbourne are advertising in India the vacant chair of Veterinary Pathology and the post of Director of the Veterinary Institutes for the University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. The post carries a salary of £900 per annum, together with a life insurance premium of £100.

A few days ago a convict in the district jail at Waltair made a murderous attack upon the European jailor, with a sledge-hammer. Mr. Steele seized the weapon and, after a tussle, succeeded in wresting it out of the man's hand, but he received a few bruis s and his clothes were torn. A charge has been made against the convict, who will be tried shortly.

The Bhavnagar Darbar has intimated that owing to the erosion of the coast, it has been necessary to remove the lighthouse at the entrance of the Bhavnagar Creek and that it has been replaced from the 7th April 1912 by a pillar on which is exhibited a light of one thousand candle power. It is further stated that the reconstruction of the lighthouse will take a month.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Cochin, that the bar and spit buoys at Cochin harbour entrance and the quarantine buoy in the inner harbour will be removed for the ensuing monsoon on the 15th of May 1912, and that the bright fixed light at Mallipuram will be exhibited from the flagstaff from the 15th of May to the 30th of September 1912.

The death occurred at the Bristol Hotel, Colombo, recently from heart failure, of Mr. Francis Gustavus Crosbie, only surviving son of Colonel John Gustavus Crosbie, King's Royal Rifles, of Northlands, Chichester, Sussex. The deceased, who was about 35 years of age, came out to Ceylon about fifteen months or so ago to learn planting and went, it is believed, into the Kalutara district.

News has been received that the Privy Council has delivered judgment in the appeal of Rani Dharam Kuar of Landoura, Meerut, against a decision of the Allahabad High Court. The Rani sought to have it adjudicated that there was no legal adoption of Raja Balwant Singh, the defendant in the lower court and the High Court dismissed the plaintiff's suit. The Privy Council has also dismissed the appeal.

A Mussoorie correspondent writes to a contemporary:—"The Hydro-Electric scheme at one time so fruitful of abuse and indignation has certainly justified its existence, and costly though it has been, and probably is to maintain, nevertheless it is worth the money, for we have the best lighted and perhaps watered hill station in India. For domestic purposes the water is certainly harder than one likes, but there is an abundant supply, and a scheme for reducing the hardness is maturing, which should satisfy all consumers."

The Corporation of Madras has conferred a lasting benefit on the public of Madras, especially those residing in the south of the city, by the erection of the new Hospital at Royapettah, a fine pile of buildings situated almost on the site of the old hospital. The work of construction was taken in hand in April, 1910, and the building has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,15,000. The structure was designed by Mr. J. E Hensman, A. M. I. E. E., Assistant Engineer, of the Corporation. The new hospital is to be opened by the Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman on the 29th instant.

The Director of the Geological Survey of India, in a letter to the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, says:—"I have the honour to forward herewith samples of asbestos recently discovered in the Idar State, Central India, by Mr. C. S. Middlemiss of this Department. The samples show (1) the crude material as it occurs close to the surface; and (2) the fibre after it has been washed free of clayey material. The asbestos appears to be superior to any hitherto found in India, and occurs in association with large deposits of steatite of fair quality. I would ask you to bring it to the notice of such members of your Chamber as are likely to be interested and I would be glad to furnish any further information in my power."

The newspaper reports of the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Gait's paper on the Indian census were defective in one important respect. This was in omitting the factious remarks of Sir James Wilson on the qualifications of the Census Commissioner. The following will be read with interest both in the Punjab and in the New Province of Bihar and Orissa:—"He himself (Sir James Wilson) was within measurable distance of being a Census Commissioner. In 1901 he had been told that his name had been sent up to the Government of India for that post, but the Government had very wisely appointed Sir Herbert Risley instead. He had received an inking that afternoon why he had not been selected, as Sir Athelstane Baines had said that for the post of Census Commissioner a man was wanted who did not know anything of mathematics; and perhaps it had been discovered that he had once had some slight knowledge of that subject."

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

IT is impossible in the space of a few lines even to attempt to deal adequately with the remarkable volume by the Rev. J. Vyrnwy Morgan, D. D., entitled "A Study in Nationality," as it is also impossible to over-estimate the value of the book, which, though it deals principally and avowedly with the history and modern conditions of Wales, is in reality an extraordinarily able and comprehensive review and criticism of the religious, social, and political history of these islands from the Reformation to the present day—a review extending, in fact, to the eve of the book's publication, a few weeks ago. The first part consists of an introductory series of essays on "The Evolution of Smaller Nations," treating of ancient Greece, the Netherlands Republic, Switzerland, and Scotland, while Part II., which constitutes the bulk of the big volume, is headed "Contemporary Wales," but deals with the whole country as, directly or indirectly, it concerns the Principality, which is a part of the whole, and of late has assumed a political significance quite disproportionate to its actual size and importance. The book is an astonishing one. It reveals the author as a master-mind as a scholar, thinker and critic of the first order, one who has the rare faculty of viewing a vast subject whole, selecting its salient points and presenting them judicially, exhibiting neither fear nor favour in his consideration and criticism of men and matters. It is a book that ought to be seriously and reflectively studied by every intelligent man and woman in the nation published by Chapman and Hall. In "The Modern Parisienne" Octave Uzanne presents a comprehensive study of the many and varied types of womanhood found in Parisian life, and incidentally of the whole sex, since women, of every class and nation are "sisters under their skin." M. Uzanne has brought all his brilliant faculties to bear on this fine and thoughtful piece of work: the seeing eye, the understanding mind, the sympathetic heart the keep, and usually kindly, humour that we are sure, characteristic of him as a man, while his literary talent has never been more strikingly manifested. On the whole, a fascinating book, dealing with all phases of life, and so best read by people of mature minds. (Heinemann.)

HIS FIRST OFFENCE, By J. Storer Clouston Mills and Boon.—Another of Mr. Clouston's ingenious imbroglios. Irwin Molyneux, ex-fellow of. All Soul was suspected of murdering his wife, who had merely effaced herself at a domestic crisis to act as her own cook. The plot is intricate and facinating and of course, screamingly funny. There is much broad satire of the police and the Press and a delightfully comic bishop. Mr. Clouston drives us from pillar to post at lightning speed. We do not believe a word of it, but we are none the less hugely entertained. This is quite in the best manner of the "Lunatic at Large," but it is the reader this time who ends in a state of pleasant lunacy.

THE WRITTEN LAW by F. G. Knowles-Foster. (Mills and Boon).—"The Written Law" has some of the elements of greatness. It has a plot and a vivid style. A horrid woman, Kate, is engaged to a teak farmer, who is left alone to struggle in Burma while she becomes a bold feminist in London. She jilst him, and is herself cruelly jilted by a new lover. Meantime a delicious little bronze lady, Ma Twai, discovers the derilict and saves him from a thousand things, bachelordom among them. The jilted Kate, now full of remorse, comes out to hunt the despised hero, and finds the gallant little savage in possession and a new law passed strengthening her claim. All, including the ungrateful cad of a hero, unite to dispossess Ma Twai, who is brutally redirected to a forgotten past, in the shape of Burmese policeman. After reading this book one feels a longing to massacre the English, especially their woman-folk, and to replace so dull and effete a race with dear little Ma Twais. Can this be the author's intention?

THE PRISON WITHOUT A WALL, by Ralph Straus. (Heinemann).—Sylvanus de Bohun, last of a fighting line, was born a bookworm, a creature of quaint, shy imaginings, and no fighter. The heir to a vast estate, he passed from sickly boyhood to fit, ungainly manhood, did brilliantly at Cambridge, and buried himself as Cranmer Fellow of St. Mary's, where he wrote the "Social Life of the Romans" to the admiration of Europe. But the third volume, on the Roman women, hung fire. Sylvanus knew nothing of Woman. Peter Bewicke, his colleague, sent him forth into the world to study that phenomenon. Hence the more thrilling part of this beautiful, whimsical, tragic biography. We are lost in admiration of Mr. Straus's skill to portray the quintessential don. His pictures of Combination Room etiquette are literary to the life. But he knows also a wider world, and his touch is sure in drawing the eccentric great lady the old-school politician, the passionate mondaine, and the fashionable charlatan. Most complete and inevitable is the end, where Sylvanus, restored to St. Mary's after a luckless marriage, achieves his great third volume and something else of which he, poor hermit, does not dream. The book closes in Combination Room just as the old master's death is announced to the butler. The fellows stared for a moment at him. Then each of them turned his head slowly and looked, perhaps rather curiously, an Sylvanus." How empty the presaged honour was to a heartbroken man readers must find out from this perfectly told story.

NEW BIBLICAL DISCOVERY.—A Biblical discovery of very remarkable interest and value is announced in "The Times" yesterday. It is the fruits of the excavations in Egypt, which are gradually bringing to light from the graves of the Greek settlers and Copts of the early Christian era a series of document which in historical importance are hardly inferior to the more ancient hieroglyphics of the Pharaohs. The latest discovery is a papyrus volume containing the text of the greater part of Deuteronomy, the whole of Jonah, and nearly all the Acts of the Apostles. It is written in the dialect of Upper Egypt, and was acquired by the trustees of the British Museum last year. It has been made accessible for study in a volume entitled "Coptic Biblical Texts in the Dialect of Upper Egypt." Many of the leaves, says "The Times," are worm-eaten, the edges are much rubbed, and the rounded corners and general appearance of the codex suggest that the volume was carried about by its owner, either wrapped in a cloth or in a rough leather wallet. It was quite impossible to copy the text in this state, for at every turning of the leaf the ink flew off, and the authorities decided, therefore to take it to pieces, and to mount each leaf separately between two pieces of glass. This has now been done. If we compare the writing of the codex with the writing of any other MS. known it becomes at once clear that we are daling with a Coptic MS. far older than any that has hitherto come into our hands. There is, in fact, nothing with which to compare it except the writing and general treatment of the text in the great Greek codex of the Bible—namely, the Vaticanus.

St. Augustine's De Catichizandis Rudibus has been set for the Preliminary Examination for Orders in 1914. Messrs. Methuen are therefore publishing a revised edition of the Rev. Yorke Fausset's volume, which met with considerable appreciation when it was first issued and was described by the "Church Quarterly" as being "full of common-sense and furnishing a mode of instruction which will be useful to the parochial clergy, now that it has come to be generally recognised that it is part of the clergyman's duty to catechise the children of his parish in church." The reviewer in "The Scotsman" wrote "The book deserves a welcome from students and teachers of Divinity as likely to facilitate and enlarge a more extensive study of the Fathers than is now customary."

The Public and the Press have lately shown a great interest in the medical profession and its duties; indeed, the medical man has become a factor, and a strong one, in the political world of 1911-12. Hence, much interest should be taken in a book to be published by Messrs. Methuen entitled "The Doctor and the People" by Dr. H. de Carle Woodcock, which describes the intimacies of the doctor's life and work, his success and his failures.

Messrs. Bell announce that they have just published the Colonial Edition of Madame Steinheil's Memoirs.

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MAIL NOTES.

A RESORT FOR EPICURES.

Writing from Stresa recently a "Daily Mail" correspondent said:—This charming resort has been full of animation during the last fortnight, and especially during Eastertide. When one takes into consideration the close proximity of Stresa to Milan and the easy means of communication, the exclusiveness of this resort is in itself a peculiarity. This is owing to the absence of those numerous cheap cafes and restaurants which are a somewhat unpleasant feature of so many of Italy's resorts. There are but few restaurants, and the charges at these are such as raise them from the type of the ordinary "trattoria." As for good hotels, there is a very limited selection from which to choose, among them being two distinctly first-class hostelries, the Grand Hotel des Iles Borromees and the Regina Palace Hotel, both of which are delightfully situated on the border of the lake and command magnificent views of the Borromean Islands and the surrounding mountains. Each of these hotels has spacious gardens, and they arrange frequent balls and concerts for their visitors, in addition to providing outdoor sports, such as tennis, roller-skating and boating. The service de luxe steamer belonging to the Lake Maggiore Navigation Company now runs daily between Arona and Locarno, calling at Stresa on the outward and return journey. The steamer contains a fine saloon fitted with every comfort.

AFFORESTATION IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

The south-west portion of Western Australia is so richly provided with hardwood timbers that the question of reafforestation, as various areas are gradually cut out, has up to now received little more than academic consideration. The Government have decided to increase the reserves of forest areas. This is a first step in a general system of classification which will be introduced as funds are made available. On account of the valuable nature of Tuart timber, and the limited area in which it is found, the Government have decided to assist in the work of reafforestation, and to reserve any forest country which has been cut out. In order to meet the requirements of the various Government Departments, areas, excluding Karn Country, have been specially set apart for their use. The public works and railway departments especially will operate in these areas, while it is intended to encourage the the use of local works for fruit cases. The jarrah cases, which already come to the London market, are highly approved by English purchasers. In the Albany district an area of 4,700 acres has been reserved for a pine plantation, and a scheme has been suggested for utilising prison labour in clearing this land for plantation purposes.

UNIVERSITY SOCIALISTS.

A permanent federation of university Socialists for Great Britain and Ireland was to have been launched in mail week, when the first Inter-university Socialist Conference was held at Manchester. Delegates were present from the Fabian Societies of eight British universities including Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool, and the official name adopted by the new organisation is the University Socialist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland. The agenda of the Conference, offers to the delegates of the Federation such various objects for future activity as the promotion of the Socialist movement in the universities, the organisation of research in social and political science and political theory, the publication of Statements of important public issues, and the promotion later on of an International University Federation. The first president will probably be Mr. Clifford Allen, ex-president of the Cambridge Fabian Society. Five of the twenty-one delegates to the Conference are women students. When the Federation is more securely established, its founders propose to get into touch with Socialist undergraduates abroad, and negotiations toward an international congress of Socialist students are already under way.

FIVE-HOUR YAWN.

A remarkable case of persistent yawning, the seizures following each other in close succession for more than five hours, and totally incapacitating the victim during this period, is described by a Brixton medical correspondent. The patient, a perfectly healthy young domestic servant in a Herne Hill household, began to yawn about five o'clock in the evening, the paroxysms continuing without cessation till she finally fell asleep about ten o'clock. During the latter part of the seizure the pain in the jaw muscles became intense, due to fatigue following on their unaccustomed over-use. The explanation of the seizure suggested by the local medical man was that the succession of yawns was due to the well-known powerful influence mental suggestion has over the muscles used in the act of yawning. Practically all the muscles used in yawning are controlled by one nerve, the fifth cranial, the doctor writes. The reason one is so apt to yawn when seeing another perform the act, or when even thinking about yawning, is generally believed to be that some reflex stimulus, as a result of the mind's action, finds its way along the fibres of this fifth nerve which supplies the yawning muscles and sets them in motion. This young woman's first two or three yawns were very possibly due to the ordinary causes of yawning, such as fatigue, boredom, or oxygen hunger due to sitting in a badly ventilated room. Then her attention became drawn to the fact that she had yawned several times. This focussing of the mind on the subject of yawning was thereafter sufficient to keep up the process until her mind was taken off the subject on falling asleep.

LETTERS OF KINGS.

A wonderful collection of the letters of kings and queens has been transferred to Messrs. Sotheby's London, for sale. The vendor is Mr. C. J. Toovey, a well-known collector of historical, manuscripts. The letters illuminate many episodes of English history from the days of Edward IV. to the reign of Queen Victoria. One may look on the caligraphy of Edward IV. and Edward VI., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Mary Tudor, Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth, Charles I. and Charles II. There is another of a Dublin Castle conspiracy in a stained letter in the hand of Charles II. He writes thanking the Earl of Orrery for the part he played in discovering the conspiracy, and "especially for the application and warmth you used to prevent the further growth of this villainy." There is another letter from Charles II. in the collection, in which the monarch tells the Duke of York he had better absent himself for some time "beyond sea, for his own good and his King's service." Of the Elizabethan letters the most notable is one dated "at our manor of Grenewich" on March 15, 1573. It is addressed to Dr. Dale, her ambassador at the French Court, instructing him to carry on negotiations with a view to Elizabeth's marriage with the Duc d'Alencon. How William Catesby was granted the right of felling timber may be read in a document signed by Richard III. at Kenilworth Castle in 1485. The Catesby is referred to as "our well-beloved counsellor," and is recalled by a popular satire:

The rat, the cat, and Lovel the dog.
Rule all England under the Hog.

Many other interesting documents are among the 106 lots, including writings by Robert Burns. Louis XVI., and the Empress Josephine.

A MENACE TO CANADA.

Canadian engineers have worked out some interesting details of the effect of granting Chicago permission to divert of flow of 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan in connection with the drainage canal. The diversion of such a quantity of water would mean the lowering of the depth in Montreal harbour by from 7in. to 10in., perhaps more. The number of steamers employed in the Atlantic trade to Montreal is seventy-five, and each steamer makes on an average five voyages per season. The loss of a single inch in the river depth per voyage is equal to a loss of 53 tons of cargo per steamer, or a total loss of 265 tons for the season for each vessel, writes a Montreal correspondent. Worked out further in dollars and cents, it would mean a loss of dols. 45,513 per inch for all vessels for the season. Tramp steamers and the Australian and South African vessels have not been included in the foregoing. If they were, and if the depth of the river were reduced seven inches, it is estimated that the loss for the season would be close on 400,000. A very large number of the vessels using the St. Lawrence route have been specially designed for it, relying on the minimum depth of the channel, and the shipowners avail themselves of it to the very last inch. The loss is, therefore, a matter of a very practical nature, hence the strong representations which have been made before the Minister of War at Washington that permission should not be granted to Chicago to carry out the proposed diversion of water from Lake Michigan. If the Minister of War disagrees with the contentions of the Canadian interests, the whole question will probably be referred to the International Waterways Commission.

MAIL NEWS IN BRIEF.

London's handy man, according to Dr. Waldo, he Southwark coroner, is the policeman.

Covent Garden porters are the latest to demand a minimum wage. They ask for 22s. a week.

Church plate belonging to the Parish of St. Andrew, Norwich, has been valued for insurance at £1,650.

Birmingham's gas consumption for the year ended March 31 reached the record total of 8,000,000,000 cubic feet.

Mrs. Mary Mahoney, of Isleworth whose death at the age of ninety-five is reported, leaves some 270 descendants.

A miser who has just died worth over £10,000 at Spitzbergen always went to bed at sunset to save the gas.

M. Delcasse, French Minister of Marine, has abandoned the idea of restoring the rank of corvette captain.

About £7,000 profit has been made in a year on the tramways and electric-light undertakings of the Southend Council.

After meeting all the expenses for the year the Old Brentford burial authority has a balance to the good of £109 17s. 7d.

Belfast Corporation has decided to elect the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Ambassador, a freeman of the city.

Birmingham's gas consumption for the year ended March 31, creates a new record, eight thousand million cubic feet being sold.

Over 800,000 children returned to their desks at the London County Council and other schools after a week and a half's Easter holiday.

For the proposed new Unionist Club at Edinburgh commodious premises have been secured in Princes street, near the Caledonian Railway Station.

For the fourteenth year the Dowager Marchioness of Exeter has been elected people's churchwarden at Deeping St. James Parish Church.

By charging half a crown if it is used in the churchyard the confetti problem is said to have been solved at All Saints Church, Belvedere.

Residents of Twickenham have decided to make a presentation to Mr. Melbourne Inman, the billiard champion, to commemorate his success.

A national memorial to Miss Florence Nightingale is to be erected in front of the Royal Infirmary, Derby. Derbyshire was her native country.

In the demolition of an old house at Bocking a part of the lost baptismal register of the parish church, dating from 1572 to 1574, has been found.

As the result of an injury caused by pricking his thumb with a thorn, a gardener name Samuel Foster has died from lockjaw in Windsor Hospital.

Eighty carbines have been supplied to the Kent associations of Boy Scouts on conditions that they become affiliated to the National Rifle Association.

In the rural deanery of Hammersmith and Chiswick, which has a population of 135,602, £13,782 was raised during the past year for church work.

Canon Swallow was completed 36 years' service as headmaster of Chigwell Grammar School. He has been appointed rector of St. Mary Abenurch, City.

No fewer than four sons of the Rev. George Hales lately rector of Reickinghall, Suffolk, who has just celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday at Bury St Edmunds, are clergymen.

Asked to write an essay, a ten-year-old boy named Jack Richards, at a Willesden council school, produced in half an hour an original poem of three stanzas on "The return of spring."

Experimental apparatus for sorting, the first of its kind to be installed by the Government, has been placed in the new postal sorting office, erected at a cost of £13,000, at Crewe Railway Station.

At the vestry meeting at Dyserth, Flintshire, an English parisioner protested against the practice in North Wales of making a collection in the church or at the graveside on the occasion of funerals.

Colonel C. Carleton Jones, Director-General of the Medical Services of Canada, has been appointed British co-delegate with Sir John Furley to the Red Cross Convention to be held in Washington in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Magie, residing near Montagu (Prince Edward Island), who had six children, have just lost five of them from ptomaine poisoning. The illness was caused by the eating of decayed herrings.

A number of artisan ratings have been asked to volunteer for service in the Australian Navy in place of pensioners and Royal Fleet reservists. They are wanted principally for service in the Australian training establishments.

In support of the action taken in the Isle of Wight to separate the island from Hampshire for licensing purposes, it is pointed out that of £21,000 contributed by the island to the licensing authority, only about £12,000 has been received back.

After being three days in the Romford Infirmary, Essex, a young and well-dressed man, who had been found on Romford Common, suffering from loss of memory, has been identified by his great height as John Henry Moule, of Wolverhampton.

Weymouth Town Council is seeking power to carry out an improvement scheme, costing £500), on the foreshore. The plans include the building of 50 or 60 bungalows of reinforced concrete and the laying out of ornamental gardens and promenades.

After a twelve months' investigation of local elementary education a committee of the local authority for Heston and Isleworth advises that special leaving classes should be formed at the schools to prepare children for their occupations in life.

"I should have thought stone-breaking was the most unskilled labour that a man could be put to. When I was a boy the old man in the village and his grandson used to do about a ton and a-half a day." Mr. Hopkins, the Lambeth magistrate, said recently.

In well-informed German colonial quarters it is stated that the appointment of the Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg as Governor of Togo has been definitely decided upon, and that Dr. Schenee, departmental chief of the Colonial Office, will be appointed Governor of German East Africa.

The "Army Review" is, of course, an official publication, and the authorities appear to be endeavouring to push it in every way. General officers commanding have been urged to give encouragement to officers to contribute articles to the "Army Review." It does not appear what form the encouragement is to take.

By a Khedival decree, Ruchdi Pasha, till now Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is appointed Minister of Justice, vice Saad Zagloul Pasha, resigned, whilst Ahmed Hilmi is appointed Minister of Finance, vice Sir Jussuf Saba Pasha, resigned. Yusseff Wahbe (a Copt), is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Reuter's Agency is requested by Mr. Davison Dilziel, M.P., to state that the report which recently appeared in two Moscow papers that Lord Furness and Messrs. Dalziel and Drury had signed contracts for the purchase or naphtha lands on the island or Chelcken (Caspian Sea) to the amount of £500,000 is incorrect.



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INDIAN NOTES AND NEWS.

A SILLY JOKE.

The silly story that during a railway journey taken by the present Viceroy, twenty Indians were killed, originated in a joke made by Lord Hardinge's brother at a lantern lecture devoted to the Durbar. Viscount Hardinge, who was speaking at Tunbridge Wells, said that during the Viceroy's recent visit to Hyderabad chowkidars were stationed along the line and that numbers of these men went to sleep with their heads on the line, hoping to be wakened by the rumble of the coming train. Twenty of them, said the lecturer, did not wake in time. The local paper solemnly printed the story as a fact, and "India," was only too happy to seize on it and give it further publication. The story of chowkidars sleeping on the line is an old one in India. It may be remembered that at the time when it was necessary to protect the railway between Calcutta and Barrackpur a chowkidar was killed in this manner. It is quite possible that this incident, repeated to Viscount Hardinge, formed the basis for the thrilling yarn about India that he told the good people of Tunbridge Wells.

ORIGIN OF GYPSIES.

At the last general meeting of the Asiatic Society (Calcutta), Mr. W. Kirkpatrick read a paper on I. A Comparative Vocabulary of the language of European Gypsies or Romnichal and colloquial Hindustani. By W. Kirkpatrick. Although the linguistic test is not an infallible test of pedigree, it seems possible to account for the similarity of Romnichal or the language of European Gypsies and colloquial Hindustani by the fact that the gypsy folk of Europe came originally from India. The Shah Namah of Ferdausi gives a circumstantial account of a migration of a gypsy like people called Luris from India into Persia in the fifth century; a story confirmed by the Arabian historian Hamrya of Ispahan who, however, calls these people Zotts. We have Persian Luris to this day, and in Palestine, gypsies are called Nauris or Nuris or Zotts. The Zotts in Turkey are also known as Tchinjane which may be taken to be the same as Zingani, Zingari, Cingari. The gypsy words given in the vocabulary show in most cases an obvious identity with Hindustani. The gypsy terminal or affix Engro or Mengro corresponds to the Hindustani "Wallah."

THE ANDAMANS.

It was stated some months (writes the "Indian Social Reformer") ago that the Government of India had under consideration the question of doing away with the use of the Andamans as a penal settlement. The Andamans Administration report of the last official year furnishes abundant grounds for discontinuing the practice. The place is fearfully malarial practically everyone of the convicts and a very considerable proportion of the military and police force in the settlement being affected by the disease. It entails a net loss of over 12 lakhs of rupees to the country. From the point of view of morality, the settlement is equally undesirable, as is evident from the following suggestive remarks by way of explanation of an increase in offences by female convict. This we are told was due to the discovery of a plot to oust the matron of the female jail from her post. She was actually assaulted, owing to her having discovered the existence of immoral practices amongst the women. No doubt many of the convicts are criminals of the worst type, but we have no right to place even criminals in surroundings which have a demoralising tendency.

ADVANCE BOMBAY.

With the arrival of the hot season we are, writes the "Englishman," as usual, experiencing a shortage in the filtered water-supply. We were to have had a continuous supply from 1st April this year. Not only have we not got it, but there is very appearance of a shortage when most needed. The chief object of the elevated Tulla reservoir was said to be that all upper tenements would be able to get water in their taps. This is non-existent during the early hours of the morning. By 8 a.m., there is a trickle, and if we exercise the virtue of patience, we may in time get a tubful of water. This is poor satisfaction after the enormous expenditure on the elevated reservoir. Either the Chief Engineer miscalculated grievously or something has gone wrong with the pumps or the reservoir. It is quite otherwise at Bombay. Ordinarily the pressure there is so good that taps even in the fifth and sixth storey flow strongly. Apparently, they are now experiencing a shortage, and immediate steps have been taken to improve the water-supply of the city, which is to be increased at once, and an expert from Home is coming out to advise the Corporation as to the best means of doing this. What a contrast is this to the dilatory methods of the Calcutta Corporation! Cannot our City Fathers take a leaf out of Bombay's book?

THE TIBETAN TELEGRAMS.

Some of our (The "Statesman") contemporaries are now publishing news regarding the situation in Tibet, which for the most part appeared in the "Statesman" some time ago. One journal in particular proudly announces that "we are at last getting at the real facts about the situation in Tibet," and proceeds to announce that as far as the South-Eastern provinces are concerned, Chinese authority has vanished, that the local garrisons at Chambi, Pharijong, Gyantse and Shigatse have evacuated their posts, while the garrison at Lhasa (more by the force of circumstances, by the way, than inclination) have elected to remain and to offer a strenuous resistance to the Tibetan onslaughts. These facts, which our contemporary has at last "got at," have been at its disposal during the past few weeks in the excellent and reliable telegrams which have appeared in the columns of the "Statesman" from our Chinese correspondent, who was at Gyantse and has since travelled down to the frontier. It is amusing also to note the various modes of presenting news as to what is happening in Tibet, according to whether the information comes from Chinese or Tibetan sources. Thus, one account of recent fighting in Lhasa stated that the Chinese Amban had been forced to seek sanctuary in the house of the Dalai Lama's brother, but since then, another account, evidently from a Chinese source, has it that the house of the Dalai Lama's brother has been "occupied" by the Chinese and that his wife and children are their prisoners. It is due to our Chinese correspondent, referred to above, to say that neither of these statements emanates from him, and that his information has always been above any suspicion of being partial or prejudiced.

FERTILISER FOR INDIA.

We (the "Statesman") have frequently called attention to the possibility of extracting nitrogen from the atmosphere and using it as a fertilizer for the field. Within the last few years considerable progress has been made in the practical development of this idea. In Norway especially, large works are already in operation where, by means of an electric are the nitrogen in the atmosphere is separated from the oxygen. Subsequently the nitrogen is combined with lime to produce a commercial fertilizer. More recently a new process has been discovered which is said to be less costly. The new process depends upon the fact that while liquid nitrogen boils at 185 degrees below zero centigrade, liquid oxygen will not boil until 196 degrees below zero is reached. It is consequently possible to remove the oxygen from liquified air while leaving the nitrogen. We need not go into the details of the method by which this idea is carried out. It is sufficient to say that this method of obtaining nitrogen is already commercially valuable, and that companies are in existence to exploit the idea. It may therefore be assumed that either now or in the near future the fertilizers obtained direct from the atmosphere will be available at a moderate price. The importance of this fact can hardly be exaggerated. Nitrogen is the most expensive of the necessary manures required by the land. It also tends to become more expensive as the existing sources of supply are gradually exhausted. Of these sources the best known are the Chillian Nitrate Mines, the natural guano from Peru, and the output of ammonia from gasworks. The exhaustion of the two former seems already to be in sight, and it is clear that as coal becomes more expensive so will the supply of nitrogen from this source rise in price. But the nitrogen in the air is inexhaustible, and if only it can be obtained at a sufficiently moderate price the world can contemplate a perennial renewal of the fertility of its fields.

JOHANN AHSBAHS.

Mr. Alfred S. Schiller M.A. (Camb) of Szinessy writes to us from Hamburg:—

On the 13th of April Mr. Johann Ahsbahs of Hamburg celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday. His name is not only well-known in our Free and Hanseatic City but also in consequence of the innumerable links existing by virtue of family relations and connections with friends and acquaintances he is a person who has been heard of all over the civilized world. He was born at Steinburg in Schleswig-Holstein as son of Councillor Ahsbahs. In the year 1848 as faithful child of that sea-girt land he was one of those who risked their lives on the field of battle as combatants for their country and in protection of their native soil and he still bears the scars of many a wound received in the defence of German rights and in the German Fatherland. In more peaceful times he became an equally faithful citizen of the Free and Hanse-City of Hamburg and verily one of the best. Mr Johann Ahsbahs' hand has always been open in all cases in which there was an opportunity of assuaging need and he has ever been a true friend and adviser to his family, his friends and the widow and orphan whenever opportunity was afforded him. This name "Ahsbahs" says everything. It is not only in the home of our birthday child and in the whole of Germany but even throughout the world that it is revered by relations and friends. The Ahsbahs family is also well represented in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy General von Ahsbahs is part of the history of 1866 and his kinship to many noble families in the said empire is of very manifold character.

Another relation of the man who is now celebrating the anniversary of his natal day is the more than 600 years' old Patrician Family of Radbruch still to be found in North Germany at the present day. To this family also belonged the last Abbot of Kloster Scharnebeck near Luneburg. In the year 1528 this abbot voluntarily surrendered his very extensive possessions to the Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg and they formed later on an important part of the territory of the Kingdom of Hanover. The said abbot sacrificed his land for the use and benefit of the Reformation; he was the first of the high dignitaries of the Church who went so far as to enter into the bonds of matrimony. The present members of the family are his direct descendants. The occurrences referred to will be found narrated in the "Chronicle of Kloster Scharnebeck" (pp. 24-26). The so greatly revered and still unforgotten widow of Chamber Councillor Carl Runbruch, formerly of Remels in Holstein, was a sister of our birthday child and her earthly remains rest in the family grave to be found in St. Jacobi Friedhof in Hamburg.

The principal of the well known firm of Hermann Radbruch at Hamburg is a nephew of Mr. Johann Ahsbahs and it may be mentioned at the same time that the noble family of "De Ranitz" in Holland is also closely related to him. The banner of his home displays the colours blue, white, red, and these colours are but the material symbols of the magnanimous spirit and immaculate character of the subject of our notice.

In all parts of the world, be it Australia, be it America, be it Asia, be it Africa and last not least in every European country the 12th of April would be a day of remembrance for relations, for friends and for acquaintances of Mr. Johann Ahsbahs and on that day a countless number of reverent and grateful hearts would unite in wishing him a long continuance of happy years passed in the enjoyment of good health and unimpaired prosperity.

HAVE YOU HEARD? That is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.



Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.



Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.



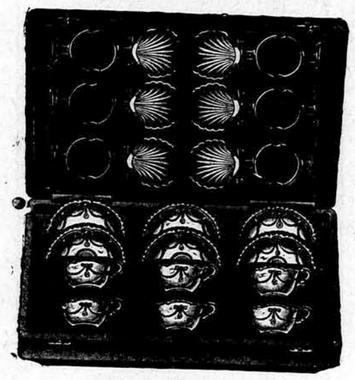
Stamp Damper Rs. 6.



Puff Jar Engraved glass 3¼in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¾ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.



Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver Mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.



Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.



Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" " 2 " " 35-8 " 1 " 32

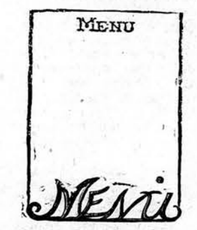


Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.



Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3¼in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Menu Card holders Rs. 10, Cash Rs. 9.

"LOCAL PATRIOTISM."

Civic and Commercial Publicity.

Of late many books of one phase or another have made their appearance on Advertising. Some have been comprehensive in their scope, some have specialised, but all alike have testified to the growing apprehension of the fact, that advertising is now standing upon a demonstrably scientific basis.

Mr. Jos. Bennie of Messrs. Gomes and Lawrie who has made a special study of the Publicity Business during his stay in Europe has been taking an active interest in what may be termed the politics of advertising, and in particular every movement for increasing the prestige attaching to advertising as a business and profession.

Mr. Bennie has been contributing articles to the press in Bombay, on commercial advertising and will deliver a series of lectures in September on Civic, Banking, Insurance, Railway and Steamship publicity under the auspices of influential bodies. After that it is Mr. Bennie's intention to approach the Manufacturers, Merchandisers, Professional men and Businessmen of Bombay, and bring about a scheme for the formation of an institution to be called the "Bombay Publicity League" to undertake the task of an advertising campaign to make known to the outside world, the city's civic attractions and conveniences to visitors, industries, commercial facilities, educational advantages etc. on the same lines as done by some of the County Councils in England and the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. This he believes will bring in material prosperity and attract desirable settlers and new industries into the city. It is obviously of great importance to our city that new industries should be attracted within our borders. It may here be mentioned that the Isle of Man and Blackpool municipalities are empowered to levy a limited rate for advertising expenditure.

Mr. Bennie has spoken to some leading men in regard to forming such an organisation, and the proposal has been thus far well received; at the same time unless it were supported loyally by the business community as large to whom it would possibly be of the greatest benefit, it could not even be attempted. It would seem to be well therefore, to test the opinion of the business fraternity upon this matter if they would approve of the idea and are willing to support it.

Organisation:—And the objects of the Bombay Publicity League.

Organisation:—Patron, Vice Patron, Board of Directors, Executive Committee. Officers:—President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and General Manager; District Divisions:—Civic Division, Manufacturers Division, Merchandisers Division, Commercial Division, Educational Division, Foreign Division. Each Division with a President, Secretary, Manager, and Assistant Manager.

Objects: To outline plans for extensive publicity to produce a demand that influences trade, population and new industries into the city and keep in touch with the work of building a greater city.

2. To accord hospitality to visiting businessmen and arrange interesting programmes to afford them opportunites while staying in the city, to visit the principal manufacturing and merchandising sections and impress them with the development, resources and business opportunities in Bombay.

3. The publication of a weekly organ called the 'Bombay Publicity Budget' covering advertisements of raw materials and manufactured goods for sale or purchase, for circulation in India, Burmah, Ceylon, Turkey, China, Japan, Europe and America.

To establish an organisation of Trade Missionaries, Publicity Experts, Sample and Catalogue distributors, and Contract Canvassers for Electrical Engineering, Building, and Manufacturing lines from Municipalities, Railways, Industrial Concerns, Class Buyers, Financial ability men and Company Promoters.

5. To compile a guaranteed listed and protected service of addressing and mailing lists in handling advertising campaigns and selling plans, to help advertisers in successfully applying the principles of business economics.

6. A corps of competent men in the field, whose duties will be to personally interview retail merchants in the interest of merchandise and secure signed reports from them (jewellery, grocery, drugs, clothing, hardware, dry goods, furniture etc.) of a complete index of market conditions. Also tabulated reports from Bankers which would be reliable and serviceable.

7. To hold annual conventions of the business-builders and National, Territorial and Local advertisers of the country.

8. To secure an effective and organised representation of the Arts, Industries and Crafts and display of advertising at Exhibitions and other such movements for the promotion of trade and commerce.

9. To appoint a Committee to solicit members, who will call upon the businessmen of the city, so that the movement will be supported and encouraged by those who cannot actively participate in the work.

10. To increase the effectiveness of newspaper advertising,—by advertising organisation and study of principles underlying the advertising business: and also to eliminate advertising of fraudulent concerns and classify bona-fide advertisers.

11. To found a library of books and magazines on Publicity for the use of advertisers and for reference purposes, which will also be a repository for records and files, and for delivering lectures on advertising topics, the discussion of its practices and the interchange of experiences.

12. To cement relations among local commercial associations with a view of making a strong concerted movement to improve general business conditions for merchants and manufacturers.

13. To raise an Advertising Fund, not from a few enterprising and public-spirited individuals but from the population as a whole in which practically the entire earning population as a whole can have a hand in providing the sinews of war for an advertising campaign and distribute the cost in such a manner that it will be a burden to no one. The plan is to work out a system of assessments gradually according to the means of the people asked to contribute or who will volunteer to contribute. The city will be districted and the people living in each district will be divided into classes. The first class will be asked to contribute one anna a month to the advertising fund, while the other classess will be asked to contribute larger amounts according to the means of the people in the different classes. This means, that it will cost a person in the first class just 36 annas for three years of the advertising campaign.

14. To install in the city Economic, Industrial and Agricultural exhibits through the instrumentality of the Bombay Publicity League, for being viewed by people both permanent and transient. Through this show would-be-settlers and prospective citizens can tell at a glance what the city is capable of producing and manufacturing and what the surrounding country is able to raise in the way of crops and fruits.

15. The Bombay Publicity League will also advertise several land development schemes and cooperate with other commercial and financial organisations in the city in a concerted effort to show that the best industrial and agricultural country can be found at the doors of India at astonishingly good prices.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the sides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
May	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
10	m 5 13	22 10	m 0 32	20 11
	6 12 a	25 0	11 10 a	20 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 10 (Friday) „ 6h 7m „ 7h 14m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter. May 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 3h 43-6m a.m. First Quarter, 23rd, 7h. 41-3m. p.m., Full Moon, 31st 4h. 59-6m. a.m.

The oldest dramatist in the world has just celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday in Paris. He is M. Ferdinand Dugue, whose first piece was produced at the Odeon as long ago as 1836—at the height, that is to say, of the Romantic Movement. His most ambitious feat was to attempt to induce the Comedie Francaise, in 1846, to produce a piece in which its own proceedings were satirised. It was entitled "Le Comite de Lecture," and it resented, in language which our feminists would strongly resent, the presence of ladies on that committee. The piece was duly read and rejected; but the incident had a repercussion in the Chamber of Deputies where, four days afterwards, a demand for the modification of the constitution of the committee was presented by Mr. Vivien.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers every where.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3½ per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 3 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 2½ per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2½ per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 3½ per lb.
Tongue As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 8 to Rs. 1½ per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholi from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 each.
Surmaye (large) Rs. 4 each.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) nil.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to As. 12 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Crabs As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) As. 12 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Rs. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik from As. 12 to Re. 1 per seer.
Grape Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Green Peas As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Pumkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1½ to As. 2 each.
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer.
Yames (Red) pies 9 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co
OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office,
7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes. PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

You need not wait for the newness of your bread to pass off if you bake small loaves with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.

Unlike fermented bread (Bakers' Bread), "Paisley Flour" bread is best when new and is quite digestible.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO., Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1875.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

Dr. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the Chronic forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with DE JONGH'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures,
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
Watch and Clock Specialists,
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.





This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case,
Rs 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
It is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It immediately relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Jenuine has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/6, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON S.E.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

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